



**SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME  
DEPARTMENT**

**POLICY NOTE  
2018-2019**

**DEMAND NO.45**

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AND  
NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL PROGRAMME**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
2018**

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## **DEMAND NO. 45**

### **SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**

#### **POLICY NOTE 2018-2019**

#### **CHAPTER – 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Tamil Nadu Government has been a model State in implementing various programmes for the welfare of women, children, senior citizens and third genders through the Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme. Women and children constitute around 70% of population and are the critical foundation for Development and sustained inclusive growth begins with them. Breaking an intergenerational cycle of inequity and multiple deprivations faced by women and girls like poverty, social exclusion, gender discrimination and under nutrition will be a step towards development.

Goal 5 of Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. The Government of Tamil Nadu has made significant progress in achieving empowerment of women, equal opportunities for them in all spheres of life and achieving nutritional well being of children.

As a measure to empower girl children, the Department of Social Welfare is implementing the Girl Child Protection Schemes which incentivizes enrolment of girls into higher education and instills confidence among the parents to accept the girl child with dignity. The Cradle Baby Scheme is an unique scheme which prevents female infanticide and ensures care and protection of abandoned infants till they are placed in adoption. By effective implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the health and education of the girl

child is promoted and early pregnancy risks are prevented.

In order to help the poor parents by reducing the financial burden of their daughter's marriage and encouraging them to educate them till the right age, the department implements the flagship programme of Marriage Assistance Schemes. Under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹25,000 for Non graduates and ₹50,000 for graduates along with 8 gram (22 carat) Gold coin is provided for making Thirumangalyam.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a flagship programme for addressing the issues of nutrition, preschool education, health and personal hygiene of children, adolescents, pregnant and nursing mothers. This scheme strives towards inclusive and equitable development of target population. This

Scheme delivers a comprehensive package of services to the children from birth to six years, including provision of supplementary nutrition, hot cooked meal, health care and preschool education. Adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided with supplementary nutrition besides health care, awareness education and capacity building initiatives. Under restructured pattern of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Anganwadi centres are repositioned as a "Vibrant Early Childhood Development Centre" to become the "first post" for learning, health and nutrition, by providing additional human resource and infrastructure.

Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in introducing the school noon meal programme as early as 1982. To enhance the enrolment of students, reduce the school dropout rate and simultaneously improve the nutritional status of

children, the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme is being implemented. The scheme provides 13 variety meals with masala eggs five days a week for school children from 1<sup>st</sup> Std. to 10<sup>th</sup> Std. This has enhanced the nutritive and calorific value of the food provided and also addresses the nutritional needs of the children.

To ensure the protection of the rights of women and children in difficult circumstances, the Department of Social Defence is implementing the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Government is providing institutional care to children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law through Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organisations and Vigilance Protective Homes.

The Government has taken several measures to improve the status of third genders by providing ID cards, training, educational assistance, housing facilities, financial assistance for their livelihood, pensions etc.

The Department runs Service Homes for destitute and deserted women who can stay with their children and pursue their education / vocational training. The Short Stay Homes (Swadhar Greh) provides shelter, food, clothing, counseling, clinical and legal aid to rehabilitate women in distress and victims of violence. The Working Women's Hostels which provide affordable and safe accommodation to working women from lower and middle income groups are also run by this department.

The Government also provides free sewing machines to widows, deserted and destitute women for their economic empowerment.



The department runs Women Industrial Co-operative Societies under which women members are engaged in stitching school uniforms to earn a decent income working from their home.

For the welfare of the senior citizens integrated complexes and old age homes are being run by the department to ensure the quality of life and encourage productive and active aging.

This Department also functions as a nodal agency for various Social Security Pension Schemes which are implemented through Revenue Department.

This Department is implementing various legislations like Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006,

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Protection of Women from Sexual Harrassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Tamil Nadu Hostel and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is playing an important role in addressing the needs of different sections of the society by framing policies and implementing various programs, schemes and Social legislations.

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## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **SOCIAL WELFARE**

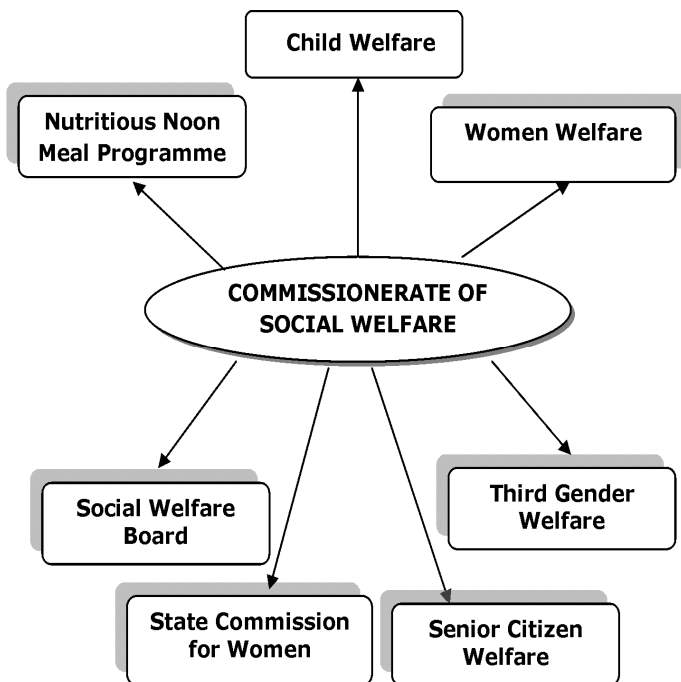
The Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme implements important schemes for women and children which have contributed in improving gender equality and child sex ratio of the State and eradicating harmful practices such as child marriage and female infanticide. Systematic and structured State Policies have gone a long way in addressing violence and crimes against women and ensure their rights.

The State Government has extended many welfare programme for senior citizens to strengthen their legitimate place in the society and help older people to live the last phase of their life with purpose, dignity and peace. The schemes for Senior Citizens provides financial security, food, health care, shelter and

addresses the emotional needs of vulnerable, destitute elders thereby contributing to an equitable share in development.

Tamil Nadu was the first state in the country to form the Third Gender Welfare Board with representatives from the Third Gender community thereby paving way for social inclusion. Third Gender communities who have been a neglected, marginalized group have found a ray of hope through Tamil Nadu Government's focused schemes aiming to provide an identity and to promote their livelihoods.

These innovative schemes implemented by Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department for different sections of the society have brought laurels to the State and have set an example to the country as a whole.



## **2.1 CHILD WELFARE**

Child Welfare is the continuum of child care services and programs being implemented by the Government for the care, protection, security and well being of children up to 18 years. The State is committed to take affirmative measures to promote and safeguard the rights of all children. The Government also

gives special attention to issues relating to girl children who are from vulnerable sections of the society.

The Department is implementing the following schemes for the welfare of girl children:-

1. Cradle Baby Scheme
2. Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme
3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
4. Special Need Children Homes

### **2.1.1 Cradle Baby Scheme**

The Cradle Baby Scheme launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1992 at Salem was first one of its kind in the country with an objective to eradicate female infanticide. The prevalence of female infanticide is due to poverty, preference for male child, anticipated marriage expenses for the girl children, other cultural practices and inability to care for babies

born with multiple disorders. Such babies are abandoned by parents and are received in Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Children Homes and then given in adoption.

The Cradle Baby scheme was extended to Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri during the year 2001. Reception Centers were opened in these districts with necessary infrastructure to attend to the immediate needs of the children.

After successful implementation of the scheme the child sex ratio showed an upward trend and hence was further extended to Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai districts in 2011 where lower child sex ratio was recorded.

Since the inception of the Cradle Baby Scheme, 5,131 children have been received upto March - 2018 (Male - 1017, Female - 4114).

**A sum of ₹38.01 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2018–2019.**

### **2.1.2 Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme**

The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced in 1992, is a pioneering and path-breaking scheme for the welfare of girl child. The Girl Child Protection Scheme is aimed at preventing gender discrimination by empowering and protecting rights of girl children through direct investment from Government.

#### **The scheme aims to:**

- Promote enrollment and retention of the girl child in school and ensure her education at least upto High school level.
- Encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years.
- Encourage parents to adopt small family norms with two girl children.
- Protect the rights of the girl child and provide social and financial empowerment of girl child.
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl child.



## **Types of Schemes**

### **Scheme-I**

An amount of ₹50,000 is deposited in the name of the girl child born on or after 01.08.2011, in the form of fixed deposit with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with one girl child only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl child.

### **Scheme-II**

An amount of ₹25,000 each is deposited in the names of two girl children, where the second girl child is born on or after 01.08.2011, in the form of fixed deposit with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with two girl children only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl children.

The deposit is renewed at the end of every 5 years and on completion of 18 years of age, the amount deposited along with interest will be given to the girl child. To get this benefit, the girl child should appear for 10<sup>th</sup> Standard Public Examination. Thus, the matured amount will help the girl child to pursue her higher education. If the girl child discontinues her studies, the deposit shall be forfeited and credited to the Government account.

### **Details of Final Maturity**

Under this scheme, the amount is deposited in the name of the girl child with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in a specially designed monthly cumulative interest payment scheme.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Initial Deposit Amount (₹)	Maturity payable after 18 years (₹)
1	Scheme-I	50,000	3,00,232
2	Scheme-II	25,000 (for each girl child)	1,50,117 (for each girl child)

To avail benefit under the Scheme, the annual income of the family should not exceed ₹72,000.

So far 9,12,528 beneficiaries have been benefited under this scheme till March 2018. An amount of ₹1370.20 crore have been deposited.

**A sum of ₹140.13 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.1.3 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme**

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme was launched by the GOI on pilot basis in select

100 districts of the country in the year 2015 to improve the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) where it is far below the national average of 918. In Tamil Nadu, Cuddalore was the only district selected under this programme for implementation.

**Objectives of the Scheme :-**

- i. To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
- ii. To ensure survival and protection of the girl child and
- iii. To ensure education and participation of the girl child

**Target Group:-**

PRIMARY	Young and newly married couples; pregnant and lactating mother; parents
SECONDARY	Young, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, Medical Doctors/ Practitioners, Private Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Diagnostic centres
TERTIARY	Officials, PRIs; frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations, and general public as a whole

## **Components of the Scheme:-**

- i. Multi-sectoral Intervention
- ii. Advocacy and Media Campaign

## **The scheme activities includes:-**

- Awareness and Advocacy campaigns to change mindsets.
- Enforcement of Pre Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994.
- Ensuring and enabling girl child's education, protection, survival, participation in the society.

The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme was implemented in Cuddalore district where the child sex ratio was below the national average of 918. After 3 years of successful implementation of the scheme, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in Cuddalore District has increased from 886 to 915 and the school dropout rate has reduced in both upper primary and secondary schools. Infrastructure development like residential

schools for girls, provision of toilets and incinerators in girls schools have improved the retention of girls in schools.

Cuddalore district was chosen as Best District in implementing the programme and National Award was given on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 during the National Girl Child Day by Government of India.

A sum of ₹30.88 lakh was sanctioned to Cuddalore District for the year 2017-2018 for this scheme.

### **Expansion of the BBBP Scheme**

The successful implementation of the programme has led to expansion of the BBBP scheme in the country. On 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2018, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced all India coverage of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme in 640 Districts in the country. In Tamil Nadu 10 Districts viz., Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal,

Salem, Perambalur, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli and Chennai have been selected taking the sex ratio into consideration. A sum of ₹5.00 crore will be allocated at the rate of ₹50.00 lakh per district for inter-departmental convergence activities at all levels. In the remaining 21 Districts, the scheme will be implemented through media advocacy and outreach programmes with a 360 degree media approach to create value for the girl child and promote her education.

## **Strategies**

The core strategies include sensitization and orientation of all stakeholders, focusing the blocks with lower Child Sex Ratio, engaging the communities to challenge gender stereotypes and social norms, adopting innovative interventions as per local needs and facilitating service delivery structures and schemes as

responsive to issues of gender and children rights.

### **Monitoring of the scheme**

The State Task Force committee headed by the Chief Secretary with representatives from related departments, will monitor, review and coordinate the multi sectoral implementation of the programme. The district and block task force committees will plan, implement and supervise the programme at the ground level.

Some of the monitorable indicators under the BBBP scheme include the improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth, increase in early Ante Natal registration, Enrolment of girls in secondary education, Provision of functional toilets to girls, Effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act,



2012 to promote a protective environment for girl children etc.,

**A sum of ₹5.00 crore have been sanctioned by Government of India to 10 additional districts.**

#### **2.1.4 Homes for Children with Special Need**

Children with disabilities are normally left out from being adopted by prospective parents and are left behind in the care of Homes for Children with Special need. The Government provides grants to the following non-governmental organizations to run these Homes:

1. Premavasam, Kancheepuram
2. Sri Aroudhayam Trust, Chennai
3. Families for Children, Coimbatore
4. Community Health Education Society (CHES), Thiruvallur

At present there are 136 children residing in these Homes. A grant of ₹120 per child per day is given to the Non-Governmental Organisations

for the maintenance of the Special Need Children.

**A sum of ₹37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.1.5 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

The legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for female and 21 years for male and any marriage below these ages is a violation of law. Child Marriage is also a violation of children's rights whether it happens to a girl or a boy as it denies the basic rights to health, nutrition, education, freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation and deprives the child of his/her childhood. Child Marriage disproportionately affects girls as compared to boys resulting in risks involving early pregnancies, related health issues and events which may lead to death.

In order to eradicate child marriages Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 repealing the earlier legislation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This legislation is armed with enabling provisions to prohibit child marriages, protect and provide relief to victims and enhanced punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages.

### **Implementation of the Act**

To implement this Act, the Government of Tamil Nadu have framed and notified the State Rules on 30.12.2009. The District Social Welfare Officers are appointed as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers to implement this Act effectively and they are vested with powers to act upon any information of solemnization through any mode of communication.

Panchayat Level Core Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat Presidents to report and prevent child marriages. Steps taken for creating awareness to prevent child marriage:-

1. Creation of awareness among the public regarding child marriage through various programmes like Puppet Show, Street Plays, Rallies and Seminars.
2. In order to protect the Girl Children from the evil of Child Marriage, a Documentary Film was produced and telecasted in Television. The Government of India has telecasted this documentary film in Doordarshan with english subtitles.
3. The various welfare schemes implemented by Tamil Nadu Government focus on the education of girl children. The marriage assistance schemes have been designed to benefit the girl who has completed 18 years of age, with the aim of eradicating child marriages.
4. Caravan Campaign has been organized in collaboration with UNICEF in 13 districts

to create awareness against the child marriages.

5. The Act and Rules have been translated in Tamil and distributed at free of cost to the public to create awareness about the Act and Rules. 7,090 child marriages have been stopped in Tamil Nadu since 2008.

## **2.2 WOMEN WELFARE**

Welfare of Women has been at the heart of Tamil Nadu's developmental policies that focus on empowerment of girl children, women and the marginalized communities in the State, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Specialized programmes for destitute women, widows, orphaned children, and Third Genders aiming to achieve women empowerment, equity and social security have been envisaged. The scheme provides integrated services such as food, shelter, medical care and

education through institutional care. The Schemes have helped in promoting social and economic empowerment of women from various walks of life through its advocacy, livelihood promotion activities, free legal aid, counselling and other specialized services.

### **2.2.1 Marriage Assistance Schemes**

The Marriage Assistance Schemes are flagship schemes implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide financial assistance for the marriage of the girls and to encourage the girls to pursue higher education and provide financial support to the girls' parents during marriages. These schemes have made a positive impact in improving the female literacy and reducing the school dropout rate of female children in Tamil Nadu.

In order to make Thirumangalyam for the marriage of poor girls, 4 gram (22 carat) gold

coin and financial assistance was provided from 17.05.2011 to 22.05.2016 under five marriage assistance schemes. The Government has enhanced 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin to 8 gram (22 carat) gold coin since 23.05.2016. Under these schemes, the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, widows who re-marry, widow daughter's marriage and inter-caste married couples are benefitted.

The percentage of graduate beneficiaries has increased from 28% in 2011-12 to 62% in 2017-2018. Under the five marriage assistance schemes, 10,25,838 beneficiaries have benefitted from the year 2011-2012 to 2017-2018.

### **2.2.1.1 Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme**

This scheme provides marriage assistance to the poor girls who have attained the age of

18 at the time of marriage and have studied upto 10<sup>th</sup> Standard. As a special case, girls from Scheduled Tribes communities, with a minimum education of 5<sup>th</sup> Standard can also avail this scheme. Along with cash assistance of ₹25,000 for non-graduates and ₹50,000 for Graduates / Diploma holders, one sovereign (8 gram) 22 carat gold coin are provided under this scheme with effect from 23.05.2016. In case of death of parents, the assistance is given to the daughter. To avail benefit under this scheme, the annual income of the family should not exceed ₹72,000.

**A sum of ₹66,455.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

#### **2.2.1.2 Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme**

The Government has launched Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow



Remarriage Assistance Scheme to ensure dignity, respect, and social acceptance of the young widows in the society. Cash assistance of ₹25,000, out of which ₹15,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) and ₹10,000 as National Savings Certificate (NSC) for non graduates and ₹50,000 for the degree/diploma holders out of which ₹30,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) and ₹20,000 as National Savings Certificate (NSC) are given along with one sovereign (8 gram) 22 carat gold coin with effect from 23.05.2016. There is no income ceiling to avail benefit under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹22.77 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018–2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.2.1.3. E.V.R. Maniammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for Daughter of Poor Widows**

This scheme provides financial support to poor widows to get their daughters married with a financial assistance of ₹25,000 for non-graduates and ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders is given along with one sovereign (8 gram) 22 carat gold coin with effect from 23.05.2016. To avail benefit under this scheme, the annual income of the family should not exceed ₹72,000.

**A sum of ₹3,523.55 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018–2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.2.1.4 Annai Teresa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for Orphan Girls**

Poor orphan girls are eligible to benefit under this scheme for expenses toward their marriage. The Government provides financial

assistance of ₹25,000 for non graduates and ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders along with one sovereign (8gram) 22 carat, gold coin with effect from 23.05.2016. There is no income ceiling for availing benefit under this marriage assistance scheme.

**A sum of ₹424.58 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018–2019 for this scheme.**

#### **2.2.1.5 Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing the Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme to eradicate caste based discrimination and promote social equality among communities. Cash assistance of ₹25,000 out of which ₹15,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) and ₹10,000 in the form of National Saving Certificate to non

graduates and cash assistance of ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders out of which ₹30,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearance Service (ECS) and ₹20,000 as National Savings Certificate (NSC) given along with one sovereign (8 gram) 22 carat gold coin is given with effect from 23.05.2016. Income ceiling and educational qualification are not necessary to benefit under this scheme.

### **Types of Inter-caste Marriage**

**Scheme–I:** Either of the spouse of the Inter-caste married couples should be from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe while the other spouse may be from any other Community.

**Scheme–II:** Either of the spouse should be from forward or other community and the other spouse may be from Backward Class/Most Backward Class.

**A sum of ₹1,973.60 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018–2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.2.2 Sathiyavanimuthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu Free Supply of Sewing Machine Scheme**

The Government provides free motorized sewing machines to widows, deserted women, women from economically weaker sections for their self employment. To avail the benefit under the scheme the annual income ceiling is ₹72,000. During 2017-2018, under this scheme 3,312 were benefited.

**A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.2.3 Women Industrial Co-operative Societies**

Government of Tamil Nadu implement various special schemes for the socio economic

development of women through Co-operative Societies. The empowerment of women not only fulfills their economic needs but also makes them independent and self-reliant by using their skill which leads to sustainable development.

With the above vision in mind, 98 Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of Functional Registrar / Commissioner of Social Welfare.

25 Weaning Food Manufacturing Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of the Director cum Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

**Details of Co-Operative Societies and members enrolled are as follows:-**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Type of Society</b>	<b>No. of Co-operative Societies</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1.	Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	83	74,790	Stitching 4 sets of Uniforms to Beneficiaries of Noon Meal Programme and other Welfare Departments
2.	Women Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies	15	1,017	Manufacturing of Stationary and Stitching 4 sets of Uniforms to Beneficiaries of Noon Meal Programme and other Welfare Departments
3	Weaning Food Manufacturing Women Industrial Co-operative Societies	25	1,450	Manufacturing of Weaning Food for ICDS Beneficiaries
<b>Total</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>77,257</b>	

These Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning exclusively for women who are from the poorer sections of the society. The women above the age of 18 years living below the poverty line, destitute and deserted women with a skill in tailoring only are eligible to become the

members of the Societies. These members are provided with an employment opportunity with a decent income throughout the year.

Co-operative Society Elections are being conducted once in 5 years for Women Industrial Co-operative Societies and thereby the Board of Directors are elected. Election Officers are appointed and election process is undertaken as per the guidelines of State Co-operative Election Commission.

The School Education Department have issued orders to provide 4 sets of uniform to the children who are benefitting under the Nutritious Meal Programme from the academic year 2012-2013 onwards. Every year an average of ₹90.00 crore is being allocated by the School Education Department as stitching charges.

15,500 Advanced type of sewing machines were provided to the members of Women



Industrial Co-operative Societies with 10% Government subsidy. Generator and button hole machines at a cost of ₹48.60 lakh have been provided to Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies in 10 Districts. This has improved the quality of stitching of uniform and increased the productivity of the Women Industrial Co-operative Tailoring Societies.

To encourage the women members of Industrial Co-operative Societies, State Level and District Level Best Societies are being selected and appreciated by the Co-operative Department every year.

During 2017-2018 Salem and Nagapattinam Women Industrial Co-operative Societies were selected and awarded as Best Societies at State Level. Apart from the State Level awards, every year District Level awards are also being given to the best performing Societies.

These Societies are playing a vital role in the Socio-economic development of the poor and underprivileged women members.

#### **2.2.4 Government Service Homes**

The Government runs Service Homes in eight districts, namely Chennai, Salem, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Krishnagiri and Perambalur in Tamil Nadu for poor girls, deserted women and widows in need of care and protection.

The Service Homes provide accommodation, food, health and medical facilities to the inmates. Girl children can stay up to 12<sup>th</sup> Standard, while the male children can stay up to 5<sup>th</sup> Standard in the Service Homes. Women who have discontinued their studies due to various situations can stay along with their children and pursue their schooling in the same place.

Vocational Trainings are also provided to enhance their skills. Spoken English, Computer Training, Counselling and Career Guidance Facilities are also made for the girls in the Service Homes. In order to step up the security of the girl children and women staying in the Service Homes, CCTV Cameras have been installed. 475 inmates are accommodated in these homes.

Girl children who have completed 12th standard in the Service Homes are encouraged to take up higher studies for which the Government provides financial assistance of ₹50,000 for pursuing Professional courses and ₹30,000 for Degree/ Diploma courses.

**A sum of ₹612.80 lakh for Service Homes and ₹32 lakh for Higher Education of girl children have been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018–2019.**

### **2.2.5 Government Working Women Hostels**

Working women are in need of a safe and secure place to stay at a relatively affordable cost while they are living far away from their respective homes on account of employment. For this reason, the Government runs 28 Working Women's Hostels in 18 districts, throughout the State. Women who earn upto ₹25,000 per month in Chennai and ₹15,000 per month in other places are eligible to stay in these working women hostels. The monthly rent is fixed for ₹300 in Chennai and ₹200 in other places. Sharing / Dividing system is followed for food expenses, electricity and other charges. The staff salary is paid by the Government.

**A sum of ₹131.90 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2018-2019.**

### **2.2.6 Swadhar Homes**

The Swadhar Greh scheme envisages a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. It ensures social and economic security for women in distress by providing the following services:-

- a) Temporary residential accommodation with provision of food, clothing, medical facilities etc.,
- b) Vocational and skill upgradation trainings for economic rehabilitation
- c) Psychological Counselling
- d) Awareness generation on various programme implemented by different Government Departments
- e) Legal aid and Guidance.

Women of all categories could stay upto a maximum period of 3 years. The older women above 55 years of age may be accommodated

till the age of 60 years and then shifted to old age homes.

Swadhar Greh facilities could also be availed by the children accompanying women in the above categories. Girls upto the age of 18 years and boys upto the age of 12 years would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. (Boys of more than 12 years of age need to be shifted to the Children Homes run as per the Juvenile Justice Act)

The 26 Short Stay Homes and 12 Swadhar Homes under the control of Social Welfare Board and Social Defence respectively which are run by Non-Governmental Organisations were merged as Swadhar Greh and brought under the control of Commissionerate of Social Welfare with effect from 01.04.2017.

**A sum of ₹577.48 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**

### **2.2.7 State Resource Centre For Women (SRCW)**

The State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) was formed in Tamil Nadu in 2014 under National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Government of India (GoI) to assist and liaise with existing institutions for monitoring and review of flagship programs and schemes of Central and State Government on a sharing ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Governments. The primary objective of SRCW is to work for holistic empowerment of women in the state cutting across sectors. It facilitates Government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment issues to implement Gender Sensitive Programmes, laws and schemes through effective coordination.

SRCW has a specialized team in place formed for implementation and convergence activities between various departments. In the year 2017-2018 a total of ₹38 Lakh has been sanctioned towards the recurring expenditure incurred by SRCW under which various activities such as capacity building workshops, IEC activities, legal awareness trainings, sensitization workshops on gender and domestic violence, research and studies on Government flagship schemes, etc have been taken up. The following Programmes are implemented through SRCW:-

#### **2.2.7.1 Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)**

The Mahila Shakti Kendra is a Scheme which is meant to provide One Stop Convergent Services for Empowering Rural Women with opportunities with Skill Development, Employment, Digital Literacy, Health and Nutrition. Scheme will provide an interface for



rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through awareness generation, training and capacity building. The new scheme MSK is envisaged to work at various levels.

### **Implementation Structure of MSK**

While the State level (State Resource Centre for Women) structures will provide technical support to the respective Departments on issues related to women, the District level Centres will provide support to MSK and also give a foothold to women empowerment schemes including BBBP in 13 Districts. Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) which was implemented in Salem District at the District and Block Levels has now been merged with the newly introduced scheme named Mahila Shakti Kendra and extended to 13 Districts (Cuddalore, Salem, Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Perambalur,

Villupurram, Tiruvannanmalai, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli, Chennai, Virudhunagar, and Ramanathapuram) for the year 2018-2019. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) has been envisaged to implement, monitor, evaluate and collate information on government programmes, schemes and services meant for empowerment of women and serve as a link between village/block and state level.

MSK at the Block Level will promote community participation through involvement of student volunteers for empowerment of rural women. The student volunteers will play an essential role in awareness generation regarding various government schemes as well as social issues and will cater to training and capacity building for women. For the year 2018-2019, eight blocks each have been selected in two backward districts namely Virudhunagar, and Ramanathapuram.

<b>Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) 2018-2019</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Level</b></p> <p>Ministry of Women and Child Development</p>	<p>Implementation and Monitoring of Schemes such as:</p> <p>BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Mahila Police Volunteers, Swadhar, Ujjawala, etc.,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>State Level</b></p> <p>State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) Department of Social Welfare</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>District Level (13 Districts)</b></p> <p>District Level Centre for Women (DLCW)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Block Level (8 Blocks each in Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar Districts)</b></p> <p>Block Level Committee – Student Volunteers</p>	

## **Monitoring Mechanisms under MSK**

A State Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary and a District Level Task force under the Chairmanship of the District Collector will be setup to monitor the programme at the Block Level.

The Block Level Committees will monitor and guide the activities of the student

volunteers. MSK will be implemented with a cost sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central and State Governments. For MSK implementation in Tamil Nadu for the Financial Year 2018-2019, ₹7.19 crore will be earmarked as Central and State Share.

### **2.2.7.2 One Stop Centre**

The Government of India has proposed a Special Scheme named "SAKHI", which is a One Stop Centre (OSC), intended to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal.

As a Pilot project, the first One Stop Centre for Tamil Nadu is functioning in Chennai since

January 2017. The Centre provides integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, under one roof by facilitating immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including Medical, Legal, Psychological and Counselling support.

A dedicated team has been positioned to provide various services such as Temporary shelter, Psycho-social support, Free Legal Aid, Referral, Police Assistance Services and Counseling to women in distress who have reached the centre on their own or through referral from various sources. ₹60.88 lakh has been sanctioned in 2017-2018 towards recurring, non-recurring and construction costs. So far 79 emergency and non-emergency cases have been reported.

For the year 2018-2019, four new OSCs have been sanctioned in Salem, Madurai,

Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli at a total cost of ₹43.14 lakh per centre. Action is being taken to set up additional OSCs in the remaining 27 districts in the current year.

### **2.2.7.3 Women Helpline**

The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as Police, One Stop Centre, Hospital, etc.,) and information about women related Government schemes across the country through a single uniform short code for which ₹62.70 lakh has been sanctioned.

### **2.2.7.4 Community Help Desk**

The creation of the Community Help Desk at the District level has been initiated to enable the public, beneficiaries, victims, etc to access the information through a single window system.

The help desk is manned by committed staff who facilitate grievance redressal through the help desk at a total cost of ₹1.94 crore.

Multi Dimensional Communication Tools have been developed to disseminate information on various social legislation to the women. Community Help Desk will also monitor the various activities and enable dissemination of information to the community. Display Boards have been placed in the help desk for public to access information on various Government schemes. Posters on Social Legislations have been designed and put up on Metro Rails and Buses to disseminate information to public. Handbooks on the department schemes and Legislations have been developed and circulated to all field staff.

## **2.2.8 Social Legislations for Women**

The Department implements the following Social Legislations pertaining to women to ensure their safety and protect their rights:-

1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and its Rules, 2006.
2. Dowry Prohibition Act,1961
3. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
4. Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules,2015.

### **2.2.8.1 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provides protection to a woman to 'live in violence free home'. The Act ensures a woman's right to



reside in her matrimonial home. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days.

The aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in domestic relationship with her. This also includes other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek remedies in their case.

### **Salient features of the Act**

- Cases can be filed under Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in addition or even if other cases and legal proceedings are pending between parties.
- Multiple Judgments in a single case.
- Recognizes verbal and emotional violence.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal to the court of sessions within 30 days from the date on which the order is made

## **Special provisions available under the Act**

Section 18	--	Protection Order prohibiting the respondents from committing any act of Domestic Violence.
Section 19	--	Residence Order for residing at Matrimonial House
Section 20	--	Monetary Orders which includes maintenance for herself and her Children
Section 21	--	Temporary Custody of Children
Section 22	--	Compensation order for injuries, mental torture, emotional distress caused to her

## **Protection Officers**

- The Protection Officers are positioned at the office of the District Social Welfare Officer and they facilitate the women to approach the court by providing legal aid and get appropriate relief from the courts concerned by filing a Domestic Incident Report (DIR). Further, they execute the orders of the Court wherever necessary with the help of police.
- Options are also available to the aggrieved person to file the petition directly before the Judicial Magistrate Court or with the service provider or in the nearby police station.

## **Cases reported under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (as on March 2018)**

1	Cases Reported	39,118
2	No.of cases filed in the Court	14,385
3	No. of Cases referred to Free Legal Aid	1,444
4	No.of cases given medical treatment	595
5	No.of cases counseling rendered as per Court Order under section 14	1,226
6	No of cases disposed by Protection Officer	21,838

### **Service Providers**

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Service Providers are the Non Governmental Organizations notified by the Government. They coordinate with all the stakeholders in getting justice and relief to the victims of domestic violence. The Service Providers help the aggrieved women in filing the Domestic Incident Report (DIR), provide accommodation in the Short Stay Homes along with their children, counsel them and help the aggrieved women to get medical treatment if

necessary. Based on the need they also impart vocational training to help them secure employment and sustainable income. 33 Service Providers have been appointed by the Government i.e. Two in Chennai and one in each District.

#### **2.2.8.2 Dowry Prohibition Act,1961**

- The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 and the Tamil Nadu Dowry Prohibition Rules were framed in 2004.
- The District Level Advisory committee have been formed in all the districts.
- The Act has been Amended in 1989 and is being implemented by the District Social Welfare Officers who are designated as the **Dowry Prohibition Officers** as per the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2004.

- Necessary training is imparted to the District Social Welfare Officers for the effective implementation of the Act.
- Complaints filed with the District Social Welfare Officers and complaints referred by the Police are enquired by the Dowry Prohibition Officers relating to the dowry.
- The genuineness of the case is verified by the District Social Welfare Officers and accordingly a report is filed with the police or court for taking necessary action under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- **Dowry Prohibition Day is observed on 26<sup>th</sup> November** of every year. Awareness on Dowry Prohibition Act is given by the District Social Welfare Officers in co-ordination with the District Administration on that day.

## **Details on Dowry Prohibition Act as on March 2018**

1.	No. of cases reported at DSWO Officers	7,849
2.	No. of cases counselling done and solved amicably	6,212
3.	No. Of cases reported to Police prosecution	1,087
4.	No. of cases enquiry in progress by DSWO	550

### **2.2.8.3 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 since 2013. The Government has notified the District Collectors as District Officers under the section 5 of the Act.

In offices which have more than 10 employees, an Internal Complaints

Committee (ICC) must be constituted as per section 4 of the Act in all the workplaces defined in section 2 of the Act and is being monitored by the District Social Welfare Officers. Notification have been given in the Newspapers by the District Collector directing all offices (both Government and Private) to set up the Internal Complaints Committee in their Districts. If there are less than 10 employees in an office, and if the complaint is against the employer, then the complaint can be made to the Local Complaints Committees (LCC) at the District Level. So far, all the 32 Districts have formed Local Complaints Committees (LCC). Nodal Officers have been designated in various levels in District (Block/Taluk).

The Government has launched an Online Complaints Registration system called the She-Box (Sexual harassment electronic box) through which complaints on Sexual Harassment

of Women can be made from anywhere. The State Government has appointed the Commissioner of Social Welfare as the State Nodal Officer (SNO) for Tamil Nadu for monitoring the online registration of complaints. The District Social Welfare Officers have been appointed as the District Nodal Officer (DNO) to handle cases under this Act.

As per Section 24 of the Act, trainings on the Act have been given to all 32 District Social Welfare Officers and Protection Officers.

#### **2.2.8.4 Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014**

In order to enhance security and prevent acts of violence against children and women who are accommodated in places away from their homes and for regulating the functioning of these homes, hostels and other residential places where children / adolescent girls / women



are accommodated, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014.

The Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules, 2015 has also been notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The District Collectors are the registering authority for such homes and hostels. This Act is aimed to reduce unwanted institutionalization of children and to ensure security for the working women living in hostels.

## **2.3 SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE**

In India the population of elderly is fast growing and constitutes 8.6% of total population as per 2011 census. In Tamil Nadu, it is 10.4% which is higher than the national average and has become a major social challenge to safeguard their well-being. A time has come now

to provide economic and health needs of the elderly and to create an environment which is satisfies their emotional needs of the growing elderly population.

The Government of India has enacted the "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007" for their care and protection. Apart from implementing the above said Act, the State Government also implements various schemes for the welfare of Senior Citizens.

### **2.3.1 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, provides a statutory protection for Senior Citizens as guaranteed and recognized under the Constitution and it is being implemented in this State and the State rules have been framed and notified.

## **Salient Features of the Act**

A senior citizen or a parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earnings or out of the property owned by him is entitled to make an application under Section 5 of the Act to obtain maintenance amount from his children / legal heirs.

- An application filed under this Act for monthly allowance shall be disposed off within 90 days.
- The maximum maintenance allowance shall not exceed ₹10,000 per month.
- If the persons responsible for the care and protection of senior citizens abandon the senior citizens, such persons shall be punished with imprisonment for three months or fine up to ₹5,000 or with both.

### **2.3.2 Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted a Tribunal in each sub-division with the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer as a

Presiding Officer for the purpose of adjudicating and deciding upon the order of maintenance as per G.O. (Ms.) No. 172, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW 6) Dept., dated 31.12.2009. There are 81 Tribunals functioning in the State for speedy disposal of petitions from senior citizens. An Appellate Tribunal chaired by the District Collector has been constituted in each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal.

The District Social Welfare Officers act as the Maintenance Officers as well as Conciliation Officers. Till 2017-18, out of 2360 petitions received, the Conciliation Officers have resolved 1103 cases, final orders for 302 cases have been issued by Revenue Divisional Officers for maintenance.

### **2.3.3 State Council and District Committees for Senior Citizens**

A High Level Advisory Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairperson, 15 official

members and 7 Non-official members has been constituted in the State, to advise and supervise the effective implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Similarly, District Level Committee with the District Collector as the Chairperson, 3 Official members and 4 Non-official members including 2 Senior Citizens have been constituted in all the Districts.

### **2.3.4 Integrated Complexes of Special Homes for Senior Citizens and Destitute Children**

In order to bring a mutual bonding between the senior citizen and the children who are in need of care and protection, a novel scheme of Integrated Complex was introduced by the Government. Integrated Complexes are run by the State Government through Non Governmental Organizations. In each Integrated complex 25 elders and 25 children can be accommodated.

Now, 2,346 (1,147 elders+1,199 children) beneficiaries are benefitted in 51 Integrated Complexes.

**A sum of ₹670.76 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019 for Integrated Complex.**

### **2.3.5 Old Age Homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations with State Government Grant**

Apart from the Integrated Complex, Old age homes are also run by Non-Governmental Organisations with State grant. Feeding Charges for the inmates have been enhanced from ₹300 per month to ₹1,200 per month with effect from 01.09.2016 vide G.O.(Ms.) No. 11, SW&NMP (SW6(1)) Dept., Dt:23.02.2017.

Now, 674 beneficiaries are benefitted in 20 Old Age Homes.

**A sum of ₹117.60 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019.**

### **2.3.6 Centrally Sponsored Welfare Programme - Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen (IPSrC)**

The Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) is revised on 01.04.2018 as Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen (IPSrC) and implemented through Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of the Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment facilities. The following schemes leads to productive and active ageing for senior citizens:-

1. Maintenance of Senior Citizens' Homes
2. Maintenance of Continuous Care Homes and Homes for senior citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/ Dementia
3. Maintenance of Mobile Medicare Units
4. Physiotherapy Clinics for Senior Citizens
5. Maintenance of Regional Resource and Training Centres.

Under IPOP, 49 Old Age Homes and 21 other programmes were recommended for a sum of ₹606.69 lakh for the year 2017-2018.

### **2.3.7 Celebration of International Day of Senior Citizens**

The International Day of Senior Citizens is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> October of every year at State and District level, to recognize the services of senior citizens and to make optimum use of their resourcefulness.

The best Non-Governmental Organization and Social Workers who have worked for the cause of the elder persons are honoured during the celebration. Health camps are conducted and aids and appliances are also distributed to needy senior citizens as part of the celebration.

**A sum of ₹5.70 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**



### **2.3.8 World Elders Abuse Awareness Day**

Our elders face abuse and violence in their day to day life both in public and private spheres. This also includes abuse from their immediate kith and kin. It is our endeavor to create awareness and protect their self respect. To fulfill the needs of senior citizens for leading a safe and dignified life the Government has decided to observe June 15th as “World Elders Abuse Awareness Day” in all Schools, Colleges and Government Offices. In this regard, a pledge will be taken to mark the occasion.

**A sum of ₹4.00 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**

### **2.3.9 Vaccination to Elderly Person in Old Age Homes**

When people get older their immune system declines and they face an increasing risk of infectious diseases. Prevalence of multiple

diseases coupled with poor nutrition paves way for poor quality of life and leads to morbidity.

The elderly persons are already given a lot of medicines for their chronic diseases such as Diabetics, Blood Pressure , etc. and some of the elders may also be taking medicines for cancer, heart problems and other serious ailments. The elderly need immunization for protection against serious infectious diseases just as children do.

Pneumococcal disease is the leading cause of deaths from vaccine preventable diseases. To prevent this, it is proposed to administer vaccine PREVNAR 13 after necessary health checkup by the Health and Family Welfare Department to the elders who are given care and protection in the Old Age Homes and Integrated Complexes functioning in the State with Government grants. This initiative is first of its kind in India.

The Vaccine will be procured through Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Limited and will be administered to the Senior Citizens through Medical Officers / Government Doctors working in nearby Primary Health Centre, Taluk Head Quarters Hospitals and District Head Quarters hospital in the State through Health Department. Training for Medical/NGO Team before administering the vaccine will be given through Health and Family Welfare Department.

4,133 Elders will be benefited under this vaccination programme.

A sum of ₹165.32 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year 2017-2018.

## **2.4 THIRD GENDER WELFARE**

The State Government has been consistently working towards the welfare of the Third Gender in order to mainstream this marginalized community with the society.

The Government has constituted a Welfare Board for Third Gender to redress their grievances, provide livelihood opportunities, educational assistance and social security through which the Third Gender are given an identity in the society. The Tamil Nadu Third Gender Welfare Board consists of 11 Official Members including the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme as its Chairperson and 12 Non-Official Members (Third Gender).

So far, 5,200 Identity Cards have been issued to Third Gender. To empower the Third Gender economically, Third Gender Self Help Groups and individual Third Gender have been provided financial assistance for start-up businesses like setting provision stores, rearing of milch animals, canteens, production units of soap, napkin, milk products, plying passenger autos, load autos and business

activities related to cloth, coir, rice etc. Upto 2017-2018, the Government have provided subsidy of ₹2.05 crore for starting their own business benefiting nearly 1,175 Third Gender.

The Government provides monthly pension of ₹1,000 to the destitute Third Genders above the age of 40 years. Every year 1,000 Third Gender are being benefited under this scheme.

Documents like Birth Certificate, Educational Certificate, Community Certificate and other essential identity cards like Ration Card, Voter Identity Card etc. and housing facilities are provided through convergence with other departments.

**A sum of ₹220.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **2.5 TAMIL NADU STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, which is a statutory body, was

constituted in 1993 to deal with the cases relating to crimes against women and to safeguard their rights. The Commission headed by Chairperson and 9 Members, has been reconstituted by Government as per G.O. (Ms) No. 88, SW & NMP (SW-3) Department, dated 22.12.2017.

The Commission is empowered to investigate specific problems of women and take action to provide speedy relief to the petitioners. The Commission also takes up studies related to women issues and recommends changes to the Government. The Commission also ensures the implementation of various Acts like Dowry Prohibition Act,1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act,2005, and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act,2013 etc.

1,180 petitions related to women issues have been received during the year 2017 and action is being taken by the Commission.

The Women Commission celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2017 and in commemorating the above event various programmes like Walkathon, Rally, legal awareness etc were conducted at the State and district levels. A sum of ₹2.00 lakh was sanctioned and received from National Commission for Women for this purpose.

The Commission also conducts Legal Awareness Programmes in the districts for which a sum of ₹12.00 lakh has been sanctioned by National Commission for Women.

**A sum of ₹31.47 lakh has been allotted for the Commission towards expenditure for the year 2018-2019.**

## **2.6 TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board which was constituted in 1954 has been working for the development of Women and Children through Voluntary Institutions in the State with the following objectives:-

1. To encourage and promote voluntary effort in the field of Women and Children.
2. To render technical and financial assistance to the Voluntary Institutions for better quality and standard of services.
3. To monitor the Programmes aided by Central Social Welfare Board allotted by State Government for effective implementation.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board consists of a Chairperson and 15 Official and 15 Non-Official Members. Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board provides support to Non Governmental Organisations for education, training and awareness creation for Women.



### **2.6.1 State Grants to NGOs working in rural areas**

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides ₹10.00 lakh every year to the State Social Welfare Board to help 200 registered Non Governmental Organisations who have completed 3 years after its registration. This grant is extended to the institutions who are working for the welfare of women and children. An amount of ₹5,000 is being given as one-time matching grant on 50:50 ratio.

**A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

### **2.6.2 Family Counselling Centres (State Grant)**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is assisting six Family Counselling Centres in Chennai, Thiruvallur, Villupuram, Thiruvavarur, Tirunelveli and Sivagangai run by the Non Governmental

Organisations. The main aim of this Family Counselling Centre is to provide counseling to preserve the basic social unit of a family. It helps women who approach the centre to redress their grievances relating to dowry harassment, marital maladjustment, cases of alcoholism and counseling to AIDS victims by giving suitable and appropriate guidance.

The State Government also provides assistance to six family counsellors who are placed in All Women Police Stations to provide counseling services and help resolve family disputes arising out of alcoholism, drug addiction, dowry harassment, etc. Every year, the State Government provides an additional honorarium of ₹3,500 per month for each counselor along with the Central grant of ₹10,000.

**A sum of ₹7.14 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019 for this scheme.**

## **Family Counselling Centre (Central Grant)**

61 Family Counselling Centres are functioning in the State since 1984 supported by Government of India, through Central Social Welfare Board. Out of 61 Family Counselling Centres, 2 are functioning at Central Women Prisons in Vellore and Puzhal in Chennai and 3 Family Counselling Centres are functioning in All Women Police Stations at Police Commissioner's Office, Thousand Lights Police Station and Flower Bazaar Police Station in Chennai. 60,120 persons have been benefited through Family Counselling Centres.

During 2017-2018 a sum of ₹195.20 lakh was sanctioned to Family Counselling Centres.

## **2.7 STATE AWARDS**

### **2.7.1 State Award for Girl Child**

The Government has announced a State Award for the first time, to recognize and

appreciate the efforts of a Girl Child (below 18 years of age), to be given on the National Girl Child Day, 24<sup>th</sup> January. The Award is given to a girl child who has worked towards prevention of crimes against girl children, ensuring education for all girl children, eradicating girl child labour and prohibition of child marriages. The award consists of a cash prize of ₹1.00 lakh along with a citation.

### **2.7.2 Avvaiyar Award**

March 8<sup>th</sup>, being the International Women's Day is a day dedicated for the women across the world. To mark this occasion, the "Avvaiyar Award" (State Award) is given to one eminent woman who has rendered excellent service in any one field such as Social Reform, Women Development, Communal harmony, Service for language, Service in various disciplines in Art, Science, Culture, Press, Administration, etc.,

A Gold Medal weighing 8 gram (22 carat), cash award of ₹1.00 lakh as Cheque, a Shawl and a Citation are given to the recipient of the Avvaiyar Award.

### **2.7.3 Independence Day Award**

Every year on Independence Day, Awards for Best Social Worker for outstanding work done for women and Best Institution for serving women are given. The Best Social Worker is given 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 10 grams, a Shawl and a Citation and the Best Institution is given a cash award of ₹50,000 in addition to a shawl and a gold medal.

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## **CHAPTER - 3**

### **PURATCHI THALAIVAR M.G.R. NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME**

**3.1** Education lays the foundation for the development of a society and hunger becomes an impediment to learning. Keeping this vision, the Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced by the then Chief Minister Dr.Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. on 01.07.1982. The main objective of the programme is to emphasize on education along with nutrition. Under this programme free hot cooked nutritious meal is being provided to children in Government Schools, Government aided Schools, Special Training Centres, Madarasas, Maktabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abiyan and also in Special Schools functioning under National Child Labour Programme.

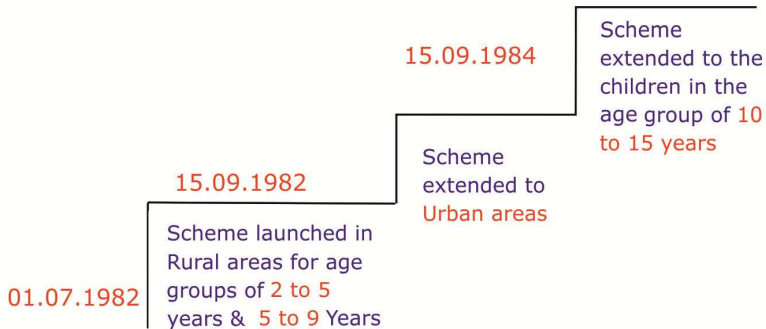
### **3.2 Objectives of the Programme**

1. To maximize enrolment and reduce school dropout rates with a view to universalize elementary education.
2. To provide nutrition to the under fed and under nourished children.
3. To encourage children from disadvantaged background to attend school regularly and to help them in attaining formal education.
4. To empower women by providing employment opportunities

### **3.3 Milestones of Nutritious Meal Programme**

The Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced on 01.07.1982 for the Children in the age groups of 2 to 5 years and 5 to 9 years in primary schools. The scheme was extended to urban areas with effect from 15.09.1982 and

further extended to all the children in the age group of 10-15 years from 15.09.1984.



### 3.4 Salient Features of the Scheme

- i. Primary School children in the age group of 5-9 years and Upper Primary School children in the age group of 10-15 years are provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals in the school for five days in a week for a total of 210 days in a year.
- ii. The children enrolled under National Child Labour Project Special Schools in 16 Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Thiruchirappalli, Dindigul,



Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Chennai are also provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals for 312 days in a year.

- iii. Food grains (rice) @ 100 gm per child per school day for primary school children (1<sup>st</sup> Std. to 5<sup>th</sup> Std.) and @ 150 gm for upper primary and high school (6<sup>th</sup> Std. to 10<sup>th</sup> Std.) is provided.

### 3.5 Beneficiaries

Under Nutritious Meal Programme the number of centres functioning in the State and details of beneficiaries are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Stage	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Primary (1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> Std.)	26,801	25,28,269
2	Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> Std.)	16,134	20,14,484
	High School (9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup> Std.)		6,47,338
3	NCLP	270	6,689
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,205</b>	<b>51,96,780</b>

## 3.6 Components of Nutritious Meal Programme

### 3.6.1 Variety Meals

Variety Meals in the menu was introduced as pilot basis in one block of all districts in the year 2013 and extended to all districts from 15.8.2014. Training on hygiene and cooking methods has been imparted to the noon meal employees. The menu of variety meals is detailed below:-

Days	FIRST AND THIRD WEEK	SECOND AND FOURTH WEEK
Monday	Vegetable Biryani with Pepper Egg	Sambar Sadham (Bisibelabath) with Onion Tomato Masala Egg.
Tuesday	Black Bengal Gram Pulav with Tomato Masala Egg.	Mixed Meal Maker with Vegetable Rice and Pepper Egg
Wednesday	Tomato Rice with Pepper Egg	Tamarind Rice with Tomato Masala Egg
Thursday	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg	Lemon Rice, Sundal and Tomato Egg
Friday	Curry Leaf Rice / Keerai Sadham with Masala Egg and Chilly Fried Potato.	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg with Fried Potato.

### **3.6.2 Provision of Eggs**

The State provides eggs with minimum weight of 46 gms along with hot cooked nutritious variety meals is provided to the enrolled children on all school working days which provides 6.12 gms of protein and 80 kcal of energy.

Procurement of eggs with Agmark specification of 'A' for medium grade eggs is done through State level tender by following the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act,1998 and Rules,2000. Stamping of eggs with food graded colours has been introduced to strengthen the monitoring mechanism.

### **3.6.3 Pulses – Bengal Gram / Green Gram**

On the first and third Tuesdays of every month 20 gms of 'Black Bengal Gram' is provided to each child in the form of 'Pulav'

which provides 72 kcal of energy and 3.42 gms of protein.

On the second and fourth Thursday of every month 20 gms of 'Green Gram' is provided as 'sundal' to each child which provides 67 kcal of energy and 4.80 gms of protein.

### **3.6.4 Potato**

Every Friday children are provided with 20 gms of chilly fried potato to increase the carbohydrate content, which has 19.04 kcal of energy and 0.32 gms of protein.

### **3.6.5 Banana**

Bananas are provided to the children who do not eat egg. 100 gms of Banana provides 116 kcal of energy and 1.2 gms of protein. 12,946 children are benefited.

### **3.6.6 Double Fortified Salt and Cooking Oil**

Palmolein and Double Fortified Salt are supplied by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation which are used in the preparation of nutritious meal. Palmolein is fortified with Vitamin A & Vitamin D which helps in prevention of Vitamin A & D deficiencies. Double Fortified Salt is fortified with Iodine and Iron which prevents Goiter and Anaemia.

### **3.7 National Programme of Mid Day Meal**

- The Government of India initiated the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. During 1997-1998, the scheme was universalized across all blocks of the country covering children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. During October 2007, the scheme was extended to upper primary classes of 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard and the name was changed from 'National Programme for Nutritional

Support to Primary Education' to 'National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools'.

- The Government of India provides fund for implementing the scheme with 60:40 sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments. However, the cost of food grains, its transportation and Monitoring, Management and Evaluation (MME) component is fully borne by Government of India.
- Government of India has fixed the nutritional norm for primary children as 450 kcal and 12 gms of protein and for upper primary as 700 kcal and 20 gms of protein. Considering the best interest of the children the State Government provides 553.30 kcal and 18.12 gms of protein for primary children and 733.86 kcal and 21.64 gms of protein for upper primary children.
- Government of India provides rice at the rate of ₹3,000 per MT to children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. In addition, a sum of ₹750 per Metric tonne is provided as transportation cost.

- Government of India provides cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) @ ₹4.13 for primary and ₹6.18 for upper primary children. However, the State Government provides more than the mandatory share of 40% so as to provide nutritious food to children.

(in ₹)

Class	MDM Norms (60:40)	Centre (60%)	State (40%)	Additional State Contribution	Total
Primary (1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> Std.)	4.13	2.48	1.65	2.98	7.11
Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> Std.)	6.18	3.71	2.47	1.03	7.21
9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	100% contribution by State Government				8.78

### 3.8 FOOD GRAINS MANAGEMENT

- Food commodities like Rice, Dhal, Oil, Black Bengal Gram and Green Gram which are required for the Nutritious Meal Programme are supplied by The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.
- Based on the indent placed by the District Officials TNCSC lifts the rice allocated by the Government of India from the Food Corporation of India and supply directly to the Noon Meal Centres.

- The programme has been extended to 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> standard children and the entire expenditure is met out of State funds. The rice is supplied by the TNCSC at the rate of ₹10,438 per MT.
- Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation procures Double Fortified Salt from the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and distributes to the Noon Meal Centres. Thus, the network with TNCSC ensures constant supply of food items directly to the Noon Meal Centres without any disruption.
- Vegetables and condiments are purchased by the Noon Meal Organisers using the funds credited as advance grant into their bank account through Electronic Clearance Service (ECS). An amount of ₹1.17 per primary school child and ₹1.27 per Upper Primary school child is provided to the Noon Meal Organisers for this purpose.

### **3.9 Infrastructure Facilities**

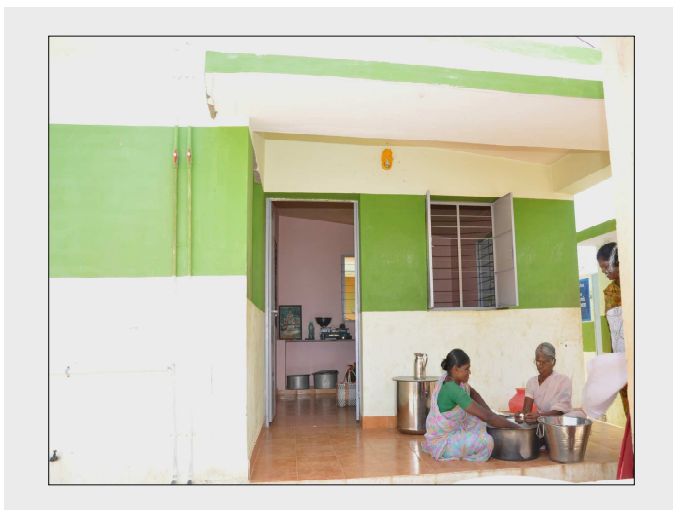
#### **3.9.1 Construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores**

The cost of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is determined on the basis of plinth area



norms and State schedule of rates prevalent in the State. Now, 20 sq.mt plinth area is admissible for schools having upto 100 children and additional 4 sq.mt plinth area for every additional 100 children can be added. The expenditure arrived out of the schedule of rates are shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and State.

From the year 2011 upto 31.3.2018, 20,680 new Kitchen-cum-Stores have been constructed.



### **3.9.2 Modernisation of Noon Meal Centres**

In order to create 'smoke free atmosphere' in the Noon Meal Centres, Modernisation of Noon Meal Centres have been taken up and LPG connection is provided to the centres exclusively out of State Funds. A sum of ₹22,350 is provided per centre, which is inclusive of the cost of construction of cooking platform, procurement of gas stove and gas connection (including non returnable valve, safety measures etc.). The work has been completed in 35,713 centres. All Noon Meal Employees have been provided training by the respective gas agencies in handling the gas stoves.

### **3.9.3 Kitchen Devices**

Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹480.75 lakh towards the procurement of 19,230 Pressure cookers @ ₹2,500 per piece in order to facilitate the cooking process easily and the

same has been procured and distributed to the centres.

Noon Meal Centres are provided with necessary kitchen devices like Aluminium Dabara with lid, Stainless steel karandi, Indolium kadai etc., to facilitate cooking at a cost of ₹5,000 per Noon Meal Centre. A sum of ₹6.00 crore was sanctioned for 12,000 centres during the year 2017-2018.

In order to ensure the exact measurement of the daily ration used for cooking noon meal, electronic weighing scales will be supplied to the noon meal centres. A sum of ₹1.86 crore has been sanctioned to procure 43,200 electronic weighing scales.

### **3.10 Monitoring Mechanism**

- ❖ The State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary to

Government has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of the programme.

- ❖ In order to ensure transparency and accountability, all Noon Meal Centres display the information on number of children enrolled, number of children provided with Mid Day Meal, Menu Chart, Ration for primary and upper primary children at a prominent place inside the school.
- ❖ As a special initiative, in the year 2013, Social Audit has been introduced to facilitate community participation and ensure transparency. The accounts of the Noon Meal Centres are placed before the Grama Sabha twice a year (i.e. January 26<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>), in which the students, teachers, mothers and public participate actively and the programme is discussed in detail.
- ❖ Targets have also been fixed for the District and Block level officials to conduct surprise checks at the time of serving Mid Day Meal. They are also expected to check the quality and quantity of food cooked and served, the number of children fed, the food grain, stock registers maintained etc.

- ❖ The Noon Meal Employees and the school teachers have been instructed to taste the food half an hour before serving the food to the children. In addition, the teachers also maintain a 'Food Taste Register' in this regard.
- ❖ All the Noon Meal Centres have been registered under Food Safety and Standards Act of India, 2006.
- ❖ Cooked food samples are collected by the Food Safety and Drugs Administration department of the State and are tested for microbiological contamination. 83 food samples have been tested in the 6 Regional Food Research Laboratories during the year 2017-2018.
- ❖ Under the Management Information System (MIS), the details of Noon Meal Centres and beneficiaries are updated monthly on the Government Website.
- ❖ SMS based Monitoring System was implemented from 01.07.2017. It is an Automated System based MIS System to collect, collate and report MDM data on real time basis. The details of the actual number of beneficiaries of the mid day meal programme is sent as SMS by School HM / Teacher and is uploaded in

web portal developed by NIC. This service is provided by BSNL at a cost of ₹38.05 lakh.

- ❖ An impact study was taken up during the year 2017-2018 at a cost of ₹2.35 lakh to compare the Nutritional status of MDM children with Non MDM Children and to identify the scope for improvement of the scheme.

### **3.11 Training Programme**

Training programmes are organized at regular intervals to orient the employees on nutrition, health, personal hygiene, storage of commodities and disposal of food wastes. The employees have also been trained by expert chefs in the preparation of variety meals. 72,112 employees have been trained at a cost of ₹54.08 lakh.

### **3.12 School Health Programme**

Under the School Health Programme, health camps are conducted by the Health and Family Welfare Department in all schools to address the

health and nutrition needs of the children  
The following activities have been taken up.

- i. Screening for anemia, general health and other health problems – health care and referral.
- ii. Immunization, eye and dental check-up in particular.
- iii. Distribution of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets.
- iv. Distribution of Deworming tablets.
- v. Individual health cards are maintained for all children.

### **3.13 Noon Meal Employees**

#### **Sanctioned Strength**

- ❖ Each Noon Meal Centre has three sanctioned posts of Noon Meal Organiser, Cook and Cook Assistant. But, if the number of Noon Meal beneficiaries in a school exceeds 500, an additional Cook Assistant can be appointed.
- ❖ Only Women are employed in Noon Meal Programme.

- ❖ 25% is reserved for special categories like widows and destitute women in the posts under the Noon Meal Programme.
- ❖ 4% is reserved for physically challenged persons for the post of Noon Meal Organiser.

The sanctioned post of Noon Meal Employees and their Minimum / Maximum salary are tabulated below:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Sanctioned post</b>	<b>Min. / Max.Salary (₹)</b>
1	Noon Meal Organiser	42,423	10,045-14,770
2	Cook	42,852	6,265 - 7,840
3	Cook Assistant	42,855	5,110 - 6,160
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,28,130</b>	

These employees are classified as 'Part Time Permanent Employees' with working hours from 9 am to 2 pm.

The Noon Meal Employees are also provided with Special Monthly pension, Lumpsum payment, Festival Advance, Pongal Bonus, Hill allowance and Winter allowance, Special



Provident fund Gratuity Scheme, Additional Charge Allowance, Family Benefit Fund, New Health Insurance Scheme, General Provident Fund, Maternity Leave, Voluntary Retirement, Compassionate Ground appointment etc.,

### **Impact of the Programme**

The implementation of the programme has brought a positive change on enrolment, retention and attendance of students in schools. It also enables education of girl children and improves the nutritional status of the children.

**A sum of ₹1,917.25 crore has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**

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## **CHAPTER - 4**

### **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME**

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is the largest integrated early childhood programme which provides weaning food, preschool education and primary health care to children under 6 years of age, adolescent girls and Antenatal/ Postnatal mothers. The Anganwadi centre – “A Courtyard Play Centre” - is the symbol of Government systems and services closest to the disadvantaged communities at village/hamlet level. It is the focal point for converging various Government programmes, primary health care and education delivery systems for young children, adolescent girls and women from under privileged communities.

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was launched in India in the year 1975

on the 106th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi with 33 Projects which was designed as a befitting tribute to him. Three Projects namely Chennai (Urban), Nilakottai (Rural) and Thali (Tribal) were started in Tamilnadu. Now the scheme is being implemented in all the Districts. The broad framework of our State policy is to achieve the specific goal of "Malnutrition free Tamil Nadu". Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a centre place to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries by adopting life cycle approach for intervening sustainable growth.

#### **4.1 Vision of ICDS**

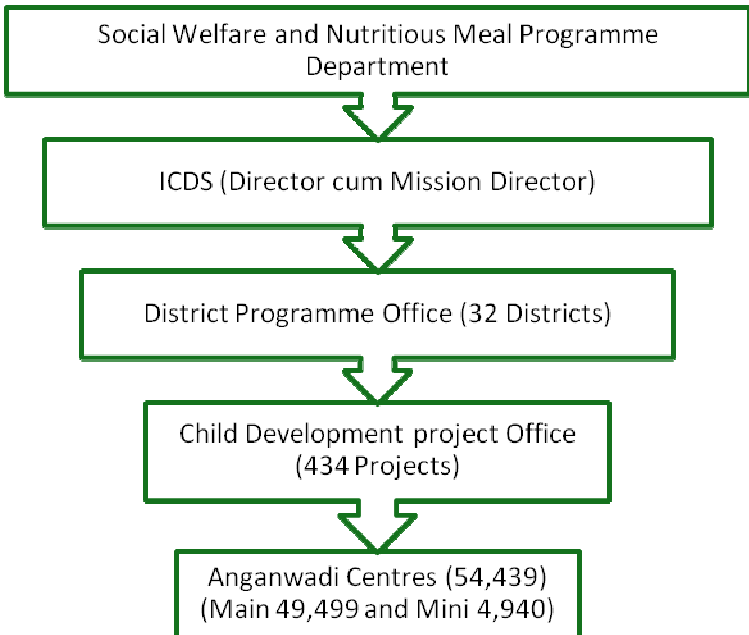
ICDS visualises:-

- a. A holistic physical, psychosocial, cognitive and emotional development of children under 6 years of age.
- b. To nurture protective, child friendly, development, learning and promotion of optimal early childhood care with

greater emphasis on children under three years.

- c. A gender sensitive family, community programme and policy environment including adolescent and maternal care.

## 4.2 Organizational Set up of ICDS in Tamil Nadu



### 4.3 Objectives and Strategies

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen infrastructures at all levels
  - Implementing ICDS to prevent under nourishment and assure children of the best possible start to life, focussing on children under-3 years; focussing on early child care and learning environment.
- To enhance capacities at all levels
  - Training of all functionaries / staff to strengthen field based joint action and teamwork to achieve desired results and laid down objectives.
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral responses at all levels
  - Ensure convergence at the grass root level by strengthening partnership with the Health, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Departments and Communities to improve

outreach and quality of child development services.

- To raise public awareness at all levels and participation
  - Inform the beneficiary group and public on the availability of the four core child development services under ICDS and promote social mobilization and voluntary action.
- To create database and knowledge base for child development services
  - Strengthen ICDS Management Information System (MIS); Use Information Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the information base and facilitate sharing and dissemination of information; Undertake research and documentation.

#### **4.4 Services provided under ICDS**

The objectives of ICDS are delivered through a package of six services:-

- i. Supplementary Nutrition

- ii. Non formal preschool education
- iii. Nutrition and Health Education
- iv. Immunization
- v. Health Checkups
- vi. Referral services

#### **4.5 Umbrella ICDS Scheme**

In the financial year 2016-2017 Government of India renamed the restructured ICDS into umbrella ICDS scheme within its ambit. During 2017, Government of India have brought the National Nutrition Mission, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), under Umbrella ICDS inclusive of the following sub schemes.

- i. Anganwadi Services (in place of ICDS)
- ii. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (erstwhile SABLA)
- iii. Child Protection Services (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme)
- iv. National Creche Scheme (erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme)

- v. National Nutrition Mission and
- vi. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

#### **4.6 Universalisation of ICDS – Opening Of New Centres**

In order to fulfill its commitment towards universalisation of ICDS and operationalising 14 lakh Child Centres – (Anganwadi Centres) throughout the Country, the Government of India have revised the population, nutrition and financial guidelines for setting up of the Child Centres based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force.

As per the revised guidelines, the population norms for setting up of a Child Centre is:-

Location	Main AWC		Mini AWC	
	Minimum Population	Maximum Population	Minimum Population	Maximum Population
<b>Rural</b>	400	800	150	400
<b>Urban</b>	400	800	150	400
<b>Tribal</b>	300	800	150	300



In Tamil Nadu, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is now implemented through 49,499 Main Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres, totalling to 54,439 centres functioning under 434 ICDS Projects. Of which, 385 are rural projects, 47 are urban projects and 2 are tribal projects.

#### **4.7 Beneficiaries of the Scheme**

- a) Children in the age group of birth to 72 months
- b) Adolescent girls (11-14 years, out of school only)
- c) Pregnant women and Lactating mothers

#### **4.8 Budget**

**A sum of ₹2,606.31 crore has been earmarked for implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**

## **4.9 Supplementary Nutrition**

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer state in implementing various nutritional schemes, with an aim to march towards **“Malnutrition Free Tamil Nadu”** among children, Adolescent girls, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers. In order to bridge the protein and energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of ICDS beneficiaries, the following efforts are being put into operation.

### **4.9.1 Weaning Food**

To increase the nutritional level of the children, supplementary nutrition in the form of complementary (weaning) food is provided to children in the age group of 6 months to 36 months, Pregnant and Lactating mothers, Adolescent girls (11 to 14 years out of school) and additional quantity of supplementary nutrition is provided to children in the age group

of 3 to 5 years in 5 districts which are prone for Japanese Encephalitis Syndrome.

### **Composition of Weaning Food**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Raw Materials</b>	<b>Gram</b>
1.	Wheat / Maize / Bajra	52
2.	Powdered Jaggery	30
3.	Bengal Gram	12
4.	Malted Ragi	5
5.	Minerals (Iron, Calcium) and Vitamin Pre-Mix	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

### **4.9.2 Weekly Food Schedule**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Food provided</b>	<b>Quantum of Supplementary food / Nutritious Meal provided</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>
6 months - 1 year children	Supplementary Nutrition	150 gm /day to Normal, MUW Children and 240 gm/day to SUW children	3,61,075
1-2 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus One boiled egg per week (Wednesday)	150 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 240 gm/day to SUW children.	6,84,797

2- 3 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday)plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	130 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day to SUW children and Hot Nutritious Variety meal.	7,11,832
3-5 years children	Supplementary food plus Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	10 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 100 gm/day to SUW children and Hot Nutritious Variety meal.	6,40,120
<b>Total Children</b>			<b>23,97,824</b>

Antenatal & Postnatal mothers	Supplementary food	220 gm/day	6,65,067
Adolescent Girls (11-14 years, out of school only)	Supplementary food	130 gm/day	2,663
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>			<b>30,65,554</b>

Though the fund sharing pattern for the cost of Supplementary nutrition is 50:50 between Centre and State, the State Government incurs more than the mandatory norms fixed by Government of India. Every month the quality of Supplementary Weaning Food is being tested by Food and Nutrition Board and in Government Accredited Labs at random basis.

#### **4.10 Nutritional intervention in Japanese Encephalitis affected areas**

Five districts namely Karur, Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, and Villupuram have been identified as high risk areas prone to be

affected with Japanese Encephalitis. Under-nutrition is an important factor for Japanese Encephalitis syndrome. Hence special efforts are being taken to improve the nutritional status of the moderately/severely under nourished children in the age group of 37 months to 60 months. These children are provided with 80 gms of additional Supplementary Nutrition (Complementary Weaning Food) for 300 days in a year through Anganwadi centres. Thus, in coordination with Health Department, the Japanese Encephalitis cases has been reduced.

#### **4.11 Variety Meal to Anganwadi Children (2 to 5+ children)**

In consultation with the renowned Nutritionists and considering the special nature and digestive capacity of children below the age of 5+ years attending Anganwadi Centres, the provision of following Variety Meal programme was introduced in one block of each district on

20.03.2013 on a pilot basis and then, the scheme has been further extended to all Anganwadi Centres throughout the State with effect from 15.08.2014:-

<b>Days</b>	<b>Menu</b>
Monday	Tomato Rice + Boiled Egg
Tuesday	Mixed Rice + Black Bengal gram/Green gram
Wednesday	Vegetable Pulav Rice + Boiled Egg
Thursday	Lemon Rice + Boiled Egg
Friday	Dhal Rice + Potato
Saturday	Mixed Rice
Sunday	Dry Ration as take Home Ration

The Government have enhanced the feeding charges for the Variety Rice Scheme from 56 paise to ₹1.13 in the days dhal is used and ₹1.35 in the days dhal is not used.

#### **4.12 Fortification of Food Materials**

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formulated comprehensive regulations for fortified foods under Food Safety

and Standards Act 2006. Accordingly Government of India has advised the State Government to ensure mandatory fortification of salt, wheat flour and edible oil under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meal (MDM) Programme and Public Distribution System (PDS) during 2017. However with foresight, considering the best interest of the children, the State of Tamil Nadu implemented the usage of Iodised salt under Nutritious Meal Programme during 1991 itself.

- The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited is supplying Iron and Iodine fortified (Doubled Fortified) salt to all Anganwadi Centres.
- Palmolien oil fortified with Vitamin A & Vitamin D, free from Argemone oil supplied to Anganwadi Centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.
- To enhance the nutritive value of Supplementary Weaning Food, Micro Nutrients and soluble Vitamins are being added.



## **4.13 Health Programmes**

### **4.13.1 Weight Monitoring**

Under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, weight of 0 to 5 years children is being taken and monitored every month and plotted in the WHO register. From the growth curve, the nutritional status is assessed and action is taken to address malnourished children. Age appropriate Weighing machines i.e. Baby Weighing Scale, Bar Weighing Scale and Adult Weighing scale are provided to the Anganwadi Centres for monitoring the weight of beneficiaries in Anganwadi centres.

### **4.13.2 Convergence Activities with Health Department**

The health intervention activities, particularly immunization of children and pregnant mothers, Iron Folic Acid supplementation, Deworming Tablets/Syrup,

referral services and providing Vitamin-A, all such activities have been carefully planned and implemented with the co-ordinated efforts of both ICDS and Health functionaries.

#### **4.13.3 Provision of Medicine and Hygiene Kit**

The medicine kit consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines to provide remedy for common ailments like fever, diarrhoea, wound, skin infections etc. are provided to all Anganwadi Centers. As per the announcement of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Noon Meal Programme, Hygiene Kits containing Hand Towel, Comb, Nail Cutter and Soap have been provided to all Anganwadi centres.

**For procuring Medicine Kit and Hygiene Kits, a sum of ₹519.69 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019.**

#### **4.14 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

Early Childhood Care and Education refers to programmes and provisions for children from prenatal to six years of age which cater to the needs of a child in all domains of development i.e. physical, motor, language, cognitive, socio-emotional, creative, aesthetic appreciation, ensure synergy with health and nutrition aspects. This could cover developmental priorities for each sub stage within the continuum, i.e. care, early stimulation/interaction needs for children below 3 years and developmentally appropriate preschool education for 3 to 6 year children with a more structured and planned school readiness component for 5 to 6 year children.

In line with the National ECCE Policy 2013, State specific, developmentally and age appropriate Annual Contextualized Curriculum

termed as “AADI PAADI VILAIYADU PAPPA” has been developed by ICDS and the same has been validated by Government of India. This curriculum consists of 11 month theme based activities to be conducted for children at Anganwadi Centres, 12th month being the revision of the same. Necessary Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) viz. ECCE Curriculum Books for Anganwadi Workers, Activity Book, Assessment Cards and Pre-school kit materials for children has been provided to all Anganwadi Centres.

#### **4.14.1 Pre-School Completion Certificate**

Anganwadi children in the age group of 2-5 years after completing their preschool education in Anganwadi and leaving for primary education are issued with preschool leaving certificates. 2,41,275 certificates were issued to Anganwadi children for the year 2017-2018.

#### **4.14.2 ECCE Training**

ECCE training aims to train and enable Anganwadi Workers to understand the concept and policy of ECCE and enable them to provide comprehensive care and early learning opportunities to the children. This training is conducted in a cascade model at three (3) levels, viz. State Level, District Level and Sector Level. The vital components covered under this training are effective transaction of "Aadi Paadi Vilaiyadu Pappa" curriculum, use of Assessment Cards and Activity Books.

**A sum of ₹1,800.00 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019.**

#### **4.15 Provision of Uniform to Anganwadi Children**

To motivate the parents to send their children to Anganwadi centres, thereby

increasing the attendance of the children who attend Anganwadi centres, so as to provide them with nutritious food along with pre-primary education, two sets of stitched readymade colour uniforms @ ₹262.50 per child is being provided in 10 districts namely, Chennai, Vellore, Theni, Tiruchirappali, Dindigul, Villupuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli. The programme is being implemented exclusively out of State funds. Every year around 3.80 lakh beneficiaries in the age group of 2 to 5 years are being benefitted under this programme.

**For implementation of this programme, a sum of ₹935.61 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate, for the year 2018-2019.**

#### **4.16 Construction of new buildings to Anganwadi Centres**

Government have taken many initiatives, to ensure that every Anganwadi centre are

provided with a pucca building, child friendly with all relevant infrastructures, like separate room for children, separate kitchen for cooking, store room for storing food items, child friendly toilets and space for playing. The total land area of the site for construction of Anganwadi centre is 1500-2000 sq.ft. out of which the built up area should be atleast 600 sq.ft.



The construction of Anganwadi centres is being carried over by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. New buildings to

9,385 anganwadi centres has been constructed from the year 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 by dovetailing funds through various schemes.

In convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and ICDS construction of new building to 2,000 Anganwadi centres were taken up during 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. Of which, so far construction of new buildings to 756 anganwadi centres have been completed and the remaining buildings are under construction.

#### **4.17 Modernization of Anganwadi Centres**

In order to create “smoke free atmosphere” in Anganwadi centres, Modernisation of Anganwadi centres have been taken up by which LPG connection with Gas Stove, Pressure Cooker and construction of Kitchen Platform by dovetailing funds under Member of Legislative



Assembly Constitution Development Scheme (MLACDS). So far, 51,863 Anganwadi centres have been modernized.



#### **4.18 Provision of Mosquito Nets and Mats to Anganwadi Centres**

To safeguard the children attending the Anganwadi centre in the age group of 2 to 5 years from disease spreading mosquitoes and to facilitate the Anganwadi children to have a comfortable nap, mosquito nets and Korai mats

have been provided to all Anganwadi Centres @ ₹300 per mosquito net and two korai mats @ ₹360 per mat at a total cost of ₹571.98 lakh.

#### **4.19 ISO GRADING AND ACCREDITATION OF 128 ANGANWADI CENTRES**

Under ISO Grading and Accreditation of Anganwadi Centres, the existing Anganwadi centres have been remodeled into a child friendly and educative space both inside and outside. Various criteria/parameters have been evolved for ISO grading and the same needs to be adopted in the Anganwadi Centres. During 2017-2018, four Anganwadi centres in each of the 32 districts totaling to 128 have been selected for the process of getting ISO Grading and Accreditation at an estimated cost of ₹32.80 lakh.



## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

*This is to certify that the  
Quality Management System of*

### ANGANWADI CENTER

Perumal Kovil East Street, Reddiyar Patti (Near by Library),  
Tirunelveli – 627 007. Tamilnadu, India.

*has been assessed and approved  
in accordance with the guidelines of*

## ISO 9001:2015

*for the following areas*

**Providing Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health  
Check-up, Referral Services, Pre School and Non-Formal  
Education, Nutrition and Health Education**

Certified Location: Perumal Kovil East Street, Reddiyar Patti (Near by Library),  
Tirunelveli – 627 007, Tamilnadu, India.

Validity of this certificate can be verified at [www.bmscert.org/verify](http://www.bmscert.org/verify)

  
Director

  
Director

Initial Registration Date: November 27, 2017  
Date of Certificate: November 27, 2017  
Valid Upto: November 26, 2018  
Recertification Due: November 26, 2020

Q-4418/17  
Certificate No.



317, Aggarwal Modern Bazar, C-33, Lawrence Road, Delhi-35, India  
Ph. : 91-11-27101017, +91-9310501017, Website : [www.bmscert.org](http://www.bmscert.org), email : [info@bmscert.com](mailto:info@bmscert.com)

The selected Anganwadi centres have been equipped with adequate infrastructural facilities, recreational materials, messages related to health and nutrition to be painted on the walls of the centre, kitchen garden cultivation, growth monitoring chart to measure the nutritional status of the children and women, maintenance

of records, encouraging hygiene practices etc. All the above activities have been done through community contribution by motivating the people's participation. The ISO certifying agencies after assessing the above parameters have awarded ISO certification to 128 Anganwadi Centres. This project is an unique effort initiated by the Government along with NGOs so as to ensure better standards of Health and Nutritional care at Anganwadi Centres.

#### **4.20 Scheme for Adolescent Girls**

The objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower Adolescent Girls so as to enable them to become self reliant and aware citizens through improved nutrition and health status, mainstreaming out of school Adolescent Girls into formal/non-formal education and providing information/guidance about existing public services.

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) to address the multidimensional issues of Adolescent Girls has been renamed by Government of India as **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**. Government of India has expanded the scheme throughout the country but restricted the scheme to 11-14 years out of school Adolescent Girls only.

This scheme has two components viz. Supplementary Nutrition Component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition Component. The State Government provides 50% financial assistance towards Supplementary Nutrition Component in which the out of school going adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years who are registered in Anganwadi Centres are provided with 130 gram of Complementary weaning Food as supplementary food in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) per individual per day for 300 days in a year.

Under non-nutrition component, the scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling or skill training and supports successful transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training. The Anganwadi Worker shall undertake home visits in her area take the help of PRIS, School Teacher, School Management Committee members (SMC) and other stakeholders to identify out of School Girls in the age group of 11-14 years. The other services under non-nutrition component are IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling / Guidance on accessing public services.

Government of India provides ₹1.10 lakh per project / annum to out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years for non-nutrition services as listed above, in all 434 Projects

under the sharing pattern of 60:40 (Central : State).

**A sum of ₹528.20 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019 towards implementing the programme.**

#### **4.21 National Creche Scheme**

The scheme aims at providing a safe place for mothers to leave their children while they are at work and thus is a measure for empowering women as it enables them to take up employment. At the same time, it is also an intervention towards protection and development of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years.

These children are given care and protection by 2 trained crèche workers from morning to evening. The children are provided

three meals, recreational and educational facilities for their physical and mental growth.

During the middle of 2017, 944 creches run by Non-governmental Organisations was brought under the administrative control of the Department of Integrated Child Development Services as per Government of India's guidelines with fund sharing pattern of 60:30:10 (Government of India : State Government : NGO).

**For implementing this programme a sum of ₹1,288.00 lakh is provided in the Budget for the year 2018-2019.**

#### **4.22 POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)**

Government of India has setup National Nutrition Mission with a goal to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from Birth to 6 years, Pregnant Women and



Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the next three years, commencing from 2017-2018. National Nutrition Mission will act as an apex body for nutrition related activities. The Mission aims to reduce malnourishment from country in phased manner, through life cycle concept, by adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The mission will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure.

The National Nutrition Mission is to be covered throughout the country in a phased manner. Government of India have selected 5 districts under phase - I and 6 districts under phase – II in Tamilnadu for the implementation of National Nutrition Mission (Ariyalur, The Nilgiris, Villuppuram, Dindugal, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli,

Viruthunagar, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari)

#### 4.22.1 The Goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan

Sl. No	Objective	Target
1	Prevent and reduce stunting in children (Birth to 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a
2	Prevent & reduce under -nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (Birth to 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a
3	Reduce the prevalence of Anaemia among young children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a
4	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years	By 9% @ 3% p.a
5	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW)	By 6% @ 2% p.a

#### 4.22.2 Funding pattern

The National Nutrition Mission is an Externally Aided project. This is funded by Government Budgetary Support 50% and 50% by International Bank for Re-construction and

Development (IBRD) or other Multi-lateral development Banks(MDBs).

<b>Funds from IBRD/MDB</b>	<b>Central Government</b>	<b>State Government</b>
50%	30%	20%

### **4.22.3 The three main pillars of POSHAN Abhiyaan**

#### **1. Convergence**

State Government and line Ministries need to achieve convergence through close coordination between the Departments of Women & Child Welfare, Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development, Panchayat Raj, Education, Food and other concerned Departments, so as to ensure concentrated benefit to the community. Convergence is required within various services provided at different growth stages of pregnancy and early child life available for the first 1,000 days of child birth and pre and post-delivery support to mothers

through various schemes (PMMVY, ANC, PNC, ASHA/AWW, Vaccination etc)

## **2. ICDS-CAS (Common Application Software)**

For Real Time Monitoring of the scheme, the Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors will be provided with Smartphones. The mobile application will digitize and automate 10 out of 11 registers used by Anganwadi Workers and aims at improving the nutrition outcomes through effective monitoring and timely intervention.

## **3. Community Mobilization and Behaviour change Communication (BCC)**

Organizing community based traditional events to promote and support behaviour change to improve maternal and child nutrition. IEC strategy to create awareness and disseminate information regarding the benefits available under the various nutrition and health related schemes.

As per Government of India guidelines, the State Government has issued orders constituting Convergence Plan Committees at State/District/Block level to assess the requirement of interventions needed, to identify the red pockets, treated and rectified.

**A sum of ₹1,633 lakh has been sanctioned to implement this scheme for the year 2018-2019.**

#### **4.23 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)) was introduced during 2010-2011 as a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme for pregnant and lactating women on pilot basis by providing cash incentive for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers by using the ICDS Platform.

In Tamil Nadu, the scheme was implemented in Cuddalore and Erode districts in synergy with the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme in the funding pattern of 60:40 (Central : State). The scheme has been expanded by Government of India to all the districts in Tamil Nadu from 01.01.2017 onwards and is being implemented by the Health and Family Welfare Department in synergy with Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme of Public Health and Preventive Medicine Department.

#### **4.24 Training**

Training is the most crucial element in ICDS scheme. The achievement of programme goals depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in improved and effective, qualitative delivery of package of services under ICDS.

Tamil Nadu has a unique and effective decentralized pattern of three tier training methodology for the Project personnel at various levels, which has been widely appreciated due to its efficacy, economical and cost effectiveness. The evaluation of the training is done then and there and is facilitated on the spot by the Supervisors in the field appropriately. Every Project has a Trainer who conducts the Job and Refresher Trainings to all frontline field functionaries. The various types of training imparted at the State level, Middle level and Project level covering the Project functionaries is as given below:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Training venue</b>	<b>Nature of training</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>
1.	State Training Institute, Taramani, Chennai-113.	Job and Refresher Training	Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
2.		Job/Orientation and Refresher Training	Instructress of Anganwadi Training Centres (Grade-I Supervisors)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Training venue</b>	<b>Nature of training</b>	<b>Functionaries</b>
3.	Middle Level Training at ICCW, Chennai.	Job and Refresher Training	Grade-II Supervisors
4.	Project Level	Job and Refresher Training	Anganwadi Workers
5.	Training at Blocks in the Districts	Job/Orientation and Refresher Training	Anganwadi Helpers

In addition to the above mentioned regular training, need based, content specific training programmes are organized by the State under "Other Training" component, wherein the State has been given flexibility to the extent of 25% in the training syllabus to identify State specific issues that may need more focus, importance or innovation. Personality Development Training, Stress Management Training, Yoga Training for field functionaries is provided to enable them to take up more proactive initiative in the field and ensure a proper work-life balance.

Tamil Nadu is the first state in India in collaboration with National Institute for child



Development and Public Cooperation (NIPCCD) have conducted **online job training for CDPOs.**

Thus, training is an important component in ICDS, as the achievement of the programme objectives and various indicators depends on effectiveness of all frontline workers in empowering communities and ensuring their participation for improved child care practices as well as effective inter-sectoral co-ordination and service delivery.

**A sum of ₹383.24 lakh has been sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year 2018-2019.**

#### **4.24.1 IYCF - Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices Training to Integrated Child Development Services functionaries**

IYCF Training is an integrated & comprehensive training to field workers on

importance of colostrum and breast feeding of infants and feeding of young children below 5 years as well as maintenance of Mother and child health card to prevent death of infants especially below 1 year due to malnutrition & under nutrition. IYCF Training is a part of training curriculum of the CDPOs, Supervisors and AWWs Job Training and Refresher Training.

#### **4.25 Information Education Communication (IEC) Awareness Activities**

In ICDS, the IEC activities are planned and conducted to create awareness to the mothers, Adolescent girls and other stake holders in the community, to bring attitudinal and positive behavioural changes on nutrition, health and IYCF practices.

In order to create awareness on Antenatal and Postnatal Care and to increase community participation, “Samuthaya Valaikappu” (Community Bangle Ceremony) is conducted in

all the 1,782 sectors of 434 ICDS projects in 32 districts.

In this programme, medical checkup and awareness on antenatal and postnatal care, importance of breast feeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices, Child development nutrition and hygiene practices are given by the concerned experts.

Wall painting has been made regarding Take Home Ration of supplementary nutrition on the outside wall of all the Anganwadi Centres to create awareness, demand creation and ensure accountability among the community.

Various messages on ICDS services are broadcasted as Jingles in All India Radio and Doordarshan to reach the population all over Tamil Nadu.

Varied IEC materials like Posters, Folders, Dangler kit etc., on Health, Nutrition, Child and

Adolescent development are produced and supplied to the Anganwadi centres for behavioural change communication.

#### **4.26 Monitoring**

To monitor and review the progress in implementation of ICDS, committees at different levels have been constituted by the Government.

1. **State Level Monitoring and Review Committee (SLMRC)** - Headed by Chief Secretary to Government will meet every six months or whenever required the committee will monitor and supervise the health, education, water and sanitation issues pertaining to children and mothers, preparation and implementation of Annual Programme Implementation Plan of ICDS.
2. **District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC)** - Headed by respective District Collector will review the overall progress of the district with regard to coverage of beneficiaries, nutritional status of

children, regularity in supply and quality of supplementary nutrition, performance of preschool education etc. The committee will meet once in a quarter or whenever required.

3. **Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC)** - headed by Sub Division Magistrate/Sub Collector/RDO, will meet once in quarter and submit its report to DLMRC regarding the coverage of beneficiaries, quality of SNP, nutritional status of children etc.
4. **Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC)** - headed by CDPO/Supervisors grade-I. The committee will organise regular monthly meeting to review and suggest actions to improve delivery of service at Anganwadi Centres.

#### **4.27 Aadhaar Enrollment**

As per the instructions of Government of India, Aadhaar seeding of all beneficiaries covered under ICDS is being carried out. Action is being initiated for 100% aadhaar seeding of children.

In order to give further impetus to the Aadhar enrolment drive, it has now been approved by Government of India to set up permanent Aadhar Enrolment Facility in the Offices of the 434 Child Development Project Officers.

Director-cum-Mission Director, ICDS is notified as Registrar under Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for Aadhaar enrollment towards enrollment of Aadhaar for the children in the age group of birth to 5+ years and general public in line with the norms of Information Technology Department.

**A sum of ₹1,953 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2018-2019 for the procurement of Aadhaar kits.**

#### **4.28 Welfare of Anganwadi Employees**

The Anganwadi Employees working in 54,439 Anganwadi Centers of Tamil Nadu are

provided with special time scale of pay, as per 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission recommendation.

Sl. No.	Designation	Special time scale of pay as per 6 <sup>th</sup> pay commission			Special time scale of pay as per 7 <sup>th</sup> pay commission		
		Scale of pay ₹	Salary on 1 <sup>st</sup> appointment ₹	Salary of Senior Employees ₹	Scale of pay ₹	Salary on 1 <sup>st</sup> appointment ₹	Salary of Senior Employees ₹
1	Anganwadi Worker	2500 - 5000 GP 500	7950	11798	7700 - 24200	10045	14350
2	Mini Anganwadi Worker	1800 - 3300 GP 400	6038	6540	5700 - 18000	7945	8575
3	Anganwadi Helper	1300 - 3000 GP 300	4604	6205	4100-12500	6265	8260

As per 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission recommendation, salary has been increased for Anganwadi Workers with a minimum of ₹2,095 and maximum of ₹2,552 for Mini Anganwadi Workers with a minimum of ₹1,907 and maximum of ₹2,035 and for

Anganwadi helpers with a minimum of ₹1,661 and maximum of ₹2,055 per month.

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay increase after 7th pay commission	
		Minimum increase in salary (₹)	Maximum increase in salary (₹)
1	Anganwadi Worker	2,095	2,552
2	Mini Anganwadi Worker	1,907	2,035
3	Anganwadi Helper	1,661	2,055

In addition Dearness allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Medical Allowance, Hill Allowance and Winter Allowance are provided to them along with annual increment. The Anganwadi Employees are eligible for a lumpsum grant at the time of retirement viz. ₹1,00,000 is being paid to Anganwadi Workers and ₹50,000 to Anganwadi Helpers with effect from 01.10.2017. The Anganwadi Employees are paid monthly special pension of ₹2,000 from 01.10.2017. Every year,



all Anganwadi Employees are being provided with two sets of sarees as uniform. Summer holidays has been provided for Anganwadi employees from May 2018 in the following weeks viz. 2<sup>nd</sup> week for Anganwadi Workers, 3<sup>rd</sup> week for Anganwadi Helpers and 4<sup>th</sup> week for Mini Anganwadi Workers. Every year 98 Anganwadi Workers in the State who have rendered their best services are encouraged and felicitated with State Cash Award of ₹10,000 each, with an appreciation certificate.

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is implemented to promote and ensure consistent high-quality holistic development services at all levels, by enabling flexibility in services delivery to meet the varying needs and capacities of the target population with the active participation of the community.

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## **CHAPTER - 5**

### **SOCIAL DEFENCE**

**5.1** The Government of Tamil Nadu has always been on the forefront in development and implementation of welfare schemes for women and children in the country. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 aims to provide a system that ensures the care and protection of children by catering to their basic needs, development, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration by adopting child friendly approach. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 with commitment so as to provide the best possible opportunities for the growth and development of every child in the society.

The State of Tamil Nadu is pioneer in developing a child protection mechanism by

establishing approved schools way back in 1887 for addressing the needs of children in difficult circumstances and subsequently, enacting the Madras Children Act, 1920 for the care and protection of children and the management of residential child care institutions.

The Department of Social Defence is implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 by establishing and maintaining an effective system comprising of all statutory bodies, institutions and services as envisaged under the Act. Child Care Institutions such as Children Homes/Reception Units are managed by the Government as well as Non-Governmental Organisations. The Observation Homes, Special Homes and After Care Homes are exclusively run by the Government. The Department ensures protection of child rights and standards of care

in the Child Care Institutions by continuously monitoring and evaluating their functioning.

The Department is also successfully implementing the “Child Protection Services” (CPS) under the Umbrella of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) by creating adequate service delivery structures at the District and State Level. This has significantly contributed to the convergence of services for children and creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children.

The Department is also concerned with the welfare of girls / women rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The Department is maintaining Vigilance Homes / Protective Homes in pursuance of the Act for providing care and rehabilitation measures for the victim girls/women.

## **5.2 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is based on the principle of promoting, protecting and safeguarding the rights of children up to the age of 18 years. The Juvenile Justice Act broadly classify children into two different categories viz. (i) children in need of care and protection and (ii) children in conflict with law and facilitate the process of providing care, protection, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

### **5.3 Children in need of Care and Protection**

Children in need of care and protection are defined as a child who does not have a home or shelter and no means to obtain such an abode. A child who does not have a parent or guardian or any other relatives to take care of him/her, street children, working children, abused, tortured, exploited and any one found vulnerable and victim of natural calamities are also the children in need of care and protection.

### **5.3.1 Child Welfare Committees**

In accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Government has constituted Child Welfare Committees in all the 32 Districts for exercising the powers and to discharge their duties conferred on them in relation to children in need of care and protection under the Act and Rules. The Committees are functioning as a Bench with the powers of Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Each Child Welfare Committee consists of a chairperson and four members (including one woman member). They conduct the proceedings in a child-friendly manner in the best interest of children.

**A sum of ₹484.54 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

### **5.3.2 Children Homes for Boys and Girls**

Children Homes are functioning under the Commissionerate of Social Defence. At present, 36 Children Homes are directly run by Government and 152 Homes are functioning under Non-Governmental Organisations with financial assistance from the Government including 5 Homes for physically and mentally challenged children. The maintenance grant per child per month has been increased from ₹2,000 to ₹2,160 to the Non-Governmental Organisations as per the Child Protection Services norms. There are 1,113 children homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations with their own resources and registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Children homes provide food, clothing, shelter, medical assistance, education, vocational training, etc., in order to ensure the overall growth and development of children. In

total, there are 69,850 children in all the children homes.

**A sum of ₹10,726 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

### **5.3.3 Open Shelters for children in need of care and protection in Urban and Semi Urban Areas**

Open Shelter for Urban and Semi urban areas will cater to all children in need of care and protection like beggars, street and working children, rag pickers, orphaned, deserted and trafficked children, particularly those without home and family ties, vulnerable to abuse and exploitation especially children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers. These Open Shelters are not meant to provide permanent residential facilities for children but will complement the existing institutional care facilities for a short term period. At present, 12 Open Shelters (one each in Salem, Tirunelveli,



Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and 8 in Chennai District) are functioning in Tamil Nadu. The maintenance grant of ₹2,160 per child per month is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations besides expenses towards rent, water, electricity, transportation and contingencies under Child Protection Services. During 2017-2018, 325 children have benefited under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹265.15 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

#### **5.4 Children in conflict with Law**

The term 'children in conflict with law' refers to any person not completed the age of 18 years and alleged or found to have committed an offence on the date of commission of such offence.

### **5.4.1 Juvenile Justice Boards**

The Government of Tamil Nadu had constituted Juvenile Justice Boards in all the 32 Districts to take cognizance of cases in relation to children in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Boards are vested with powers to deal with children in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class with two Social Worker Members (including one woman member). Similar to Child Welfare Committee, the Board also conducts the proceedings in a child-friendly manner and not as judicial proceedings of Court.

In 2016-2017, video conferencing facility in the Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli and in three Juvenile Justice Boards of Sivagangai, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts have been set up at a cost of ₹38.91 lakh to avoid frequent transportation of children

from Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli to the Juvenile Justice Boards of the above said Districts and to ensure safety and security of the children. This facility has been extended in the year 2017-2018 in the Government Observation Home, Chennai and in five Juvenile Justice Boards of Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and Villupuram Districts at a cost of ₹49.72 lakh.

**A sum of ₹260.90 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

#### **5.4.2 Observation Homes**

Observation Homes are meant for the temporary reception of children in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry against him / her before the Juvenile Justice Boards. In Tamil Nadu, there are 9 Observation Homes directly functioning under the Government, of which Observation Home at Madurai is under construction. Children residing in the

Observation Homes are provided with basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter, medical and non formal education besides counselling and guidance. To ensure the safety of children and for close monitoring, the Government had installed surveillance and security equipments to Observation Homes. The inmates of these homes are provided with counselling services through trained counsellors engaged exclusively at Observation Homes. Vocational training has also been provided to improve their skills.

**A sum of ₹482.44 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

#### **5.4.3 Special Homes for Boys and Girls**

The Government has established Special Homes for rehabilitation of children in conflict with law who are found to have committed an offence and ordered by Juvenile Justice Board for rehabilitation in such home. Children could

stay in the special home for a maximum period of three years. There are two Government special homes, one at Chennai for girls and the other at Chengalpattu for boys. In special homes, the children are provided with education, vocational training, counselling and facilities for co-curricular activities to develop their skills for self reliance. The Government had provided surveillance and security equipments to Government special homes to ensure safety and security of children.

**A sum of ₹236.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.5 Resource Centres**

Resource Centres provide psycho-social support, guidance for children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law while their cases are handled by Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards

respectively. These centres also attending to the psychological needs of children in the child care institutions as referred by the Superintendents of child care institutions and also their parents. There are 14 Resource Centers functioning under Non-Governmental Organisations with the financial assistance from Government.

**A sum of ₹7.71 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.6 Psychological Counselling for Children**

The Psychological Counselling is immensely needed for the children especially those who have been admitted in observation homes. Children alleged to have committed an offence are admitted in observation homes by the orders of the Juvenile Justice Boards. Children not released on bail and admitted in the observation homes, children committed to special homes on being found guilty by the Juvenile Justice Boards

exhibit aggressive and deviant behavior at times as a result of psychological and emotional problems including withdrawal of addiction in certain cases. In order to overcome the psychological trauma and to help them to adjust with the institutional environment, the Government have provided counselling services to the inmates of the observation homes and special homes through counsellors. The scheme provides for engaging psychological experts for counselling children for 180 days in a year on a honorarium basis of ₹1,000 per day for each counsellor.

**A sum of ₹21.60 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

### **5.7 Place of Safety**

“Place of Safety” is meant to accommodate children between the age of 16 and 18 years and committed a heinous offence and those

completed eighteen years of age but apprehended for an offence committed while he was under eighteen years of age. Hence, it is essential that the "Place of Safety" requires a comprehensive rehabilitation programme with enhanced security arrangements. Hence, the Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹42.00 lakh for repairs, renovation and additional infrastructures to convert the erstwhile Reception Unit building in Vellore as "Place of Safety".

### **5.8 The Juvenile Justice Fund**

The Government had created "The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice Fund" with a corpus of ₹25.00 lakh for undertaking welfare and rehabilitative activities for children as mandated under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The fund facilitates to implement activities which are of urgent need as



well as programmes that are not covered under regular budget.

### **5.9 Suicide Prevention Programme for School Children**

Suicide is a major mental health problem prevailing among students nowadays, for which preventive strategies are urgently needed. Hence, in order to address the psychological turbulence among children and their tendency towards committing suicide especially before and after examinations and results, the Department had organised Suicide Prevention Programmes in schools in all districts at a cost of ₹15.04 lakh. This programme is aimed to train 100 teachers in the schools in each District as a "Training of Trainers Programmes" in collaboration with experts in mental health.

### **5.10 Exclusive De-addiction Centre for children**

The Government has established a de-addiction centre through a Non-Governmental Organisation at Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District exclusively for the children at a cost of ₹22.99 lakh during 2017-2018. The purpose for the establishment of the De-addiction Centre is to address the problem of addiction among children especially those in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Boards will refer the children to this centre for de-addiction. This scheme is fully funded by the State Government.

### **5.11 Construction of New Building for Annai Sathya Government Children Home, Salem**

The Annai Sathya Government Children Home, Salem is now functioning in an old building in which additional infrastructure facilities could not be developed to fulfill day to day requirements of children. In order to provide

all modern facilities in the Home for the children with happy zone, the Government in the year 2017-2018 has sanctioned for the construction of a new building at a total cost of ₹9.46 crore.

### **5.12 Construction of New Building for Government Observation Home for Girls, Chennai – 10**

As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the children who are alleged to have committed an offence have to be segregated in terms of their age and gravity of offence while accommodating them in Observation Homes. Considering the same, the Government in the year 2017-2018 has sanctioned for the construction of new building with all basic amenities for the Government Observation Home for Girls, Chennai-10 for segregation and safety and security of children at a total cost of ₹4.40 crore.

### **5.13 Crafting the children as constructive citizens through Playback theatre in Child Care Institutions**

The Government has allocated ₹30.00 lakh during 2017-2018 for crafting the children as constructive citizens through Playback theatre in Child Care Institutions. Sensitization Programme for all the Heads of Institutions, six Regional Workshops for staff and young facilitators of Child Care Institutions, 30 Dialogue Factory Workshops for children along with 2 staff per workshop have been completed.

### **5.14 Probation System**

The Juvenile Justice Act postulates a right based approach and the Probation is an effective tool for early rehabilitation and restoration with the participation of children in every stage. The principles of Juvenile Justice Act always imposes to keep the child in the community and the institutionalisation as the last resort. The

Department of Social Defence is having one Probation Officer each in all the 32 Districts. In Chennai 3 Probation Officers are additionally appointed considering the volume of cases. The Probation Officers are assigned with preparation of Social Investigation Reports to assist the Child Welfare Committees as well as Juvenile Justice Boards in arriving at proper disposition of cases brought before them. Follow-up of children in conflict with law in specific cases and after care of children who are discharged from children homes are regularly done by Probation Officers.

Considering the important role of Probation Officers and the need for periodical training, capacity building, review and monitoring, the Government in the year 2017-2018 had sanctioned one post of Chief Probation Officer and two posts of Regional Probation Officers at Chennai and Madurai respectively. The Probation Wing in the Department of Social Defence is

periodically organizing review meetings and determined to improve the probation services to achieve early and effective rehabilitation of children. In addition to 35 Probation Officers in a regular time scale of pay, 24 Legal cum Probation Officers are also appointed under the Child Protection Services in Districts where the number of cases before the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards are considerably higher.

### **5.15 After Care Organisations**

Young adults who require continued institutional care after their discharge (after 18 years of age) from children homes and special homes are accommodated in after care organizations till they attain the age of 21 years. Young adults who could not be restored to their family for various reasons or children continuing their education or undergoing training are

usually admitted in the After Care Organizations. There are two After Care Organizations catering to the needs of young adult boys one at Athur, Chengalpattu (Kancheepuram District) and the other at Madurai. One After Care Organisation is functioning at Vellore for young adult girls. During the year 2017-2018, a sum of ₹165.89 lakh has been spent to run these institutions.

Besides, a Non-Governmental Organization in Mayiladuthurai in Nagapattinam District is supported by the Government for running a shelter home with vocational training for mentally challenged young adults.

**A sum of ₹155.39 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.16 Child Adoption**

“Adoption is a process through which a child who is permanently separated from biological parents, becomes the legitimate child of a new set of parents referred to as adoptive parents, with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to this relationship”.

Family is a crucial institution of our society. Every child has the fundamental right to have a family. Due to poor socio-economic conditions and unethical values, some families get disintegrated and some parents prefer to get rid of their biological children leaving many children at the risk of abandonment, exploitation, neglect and destitution. As a result, these children are forced to spend their lives in institutions. It is an accepted fact that institutionalization of children should be the last resort and the family-based



non-institutional care is a better option for these children.

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoption. The State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) has been set up to monitor in-country and inter-country adoption programme at State level.

The Government's commitment to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection falls in line with the principles of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 which also emphasizes the need for rehabilitation and social integration of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children. Section 56 of the Juvenile Justice

Act, 2015, the rules made thereunder and the adoption regulations framed by the Central Adoption Resource Authority, lays down procedures for adoption of children.

### **5.17 Specialized Adoption Agencies**

There are 19 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) functioning in Tamil Nadu to promote in-country and inter-country adoption. These agencies are situated in Madurai (2), Kancheepuram (3), Salem (2) and one each in the districts of Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nammakkal, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Vellore.

Apart from babies left in cradles, various other sources like Childline, Police, General Public, Hospitals also refer orphan and abandoned children. For various reasons, parents also surrender children directly before

Child Welfare Committees. These children are placed in suitable families as per Adoption Regulations of Government of India. The details of children placed under “adoption” from 1993 to March 2018 is as follows:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Children Given for Adoption</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	In-country	1,248	3,813	5,061
2	Inter-country	98	367	465
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,346</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>5,526</b>

A State Adoption Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu especially to promote “in-country” and “inter-country” adoption. The babies are placed under adoption legally by the competent Court under the following Acts:-

1. The Hindu Adoption Maintenance Act, 1956 (HAMA).
2. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The process of adoption made online to maintain transparency and user friendly.

### **5.18 Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell**

The Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell has been established in the Directorate of Social Defence with the financial support of UNICEF to monitor the child welfare programmes in 1991. Now, the Cell is fully funded by the State Government. The key functioning of the Cell is conducting meetings and conferences pertaining to the children in difficult circumstances and conducting inspections of all the Homes maintained by the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. The cell is mandated to have periodical reviews of child welfare programmes and suggest appropriate measures for improvement. The Cell is headed by the Deputy Director (Monitoring and Evaluation).

## **5.19 Other Initiatives taken by the Government**

### **5.19.1 Educational Facilities**

The Government Child Care Institutions mainly focus on educating children for their empowerment. Children having aptitude for higher education are sent to outside schools for continuing education. Children having interest in vocational training are provided with training in vocational trade of their interest.

In majority of the Government run Child Care Institutions, schools are functioning with in the campus to provide formal education. In Child Care Institutions where schools are not available, children are sent to nearby schools. Non formal education is provided at Observation Homes and Reception Units which are meant for temporary accommodation of children.

**A sum of ₹4.55 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

### **5.19.2 Modernised Vocational Training**

Children are imparted with skill based vocational training such as tailoring, carpentry and book binding by the regular staff of the institutions. Apart from regular vocational programmes, short term courses on the following trades are also organised with the support of voluntary agencies:-

- Plumbing / Electrical Wiring
- Videography / Photography / Screen Printing
- Dress Making / Tailoring
- Book Binding
- Soft Toys / Paper Bag / Artificial Jewellery / Sanitary Napkin Making / Handy Crafts
- Computer Training
- Beautician Course

- Food Making / Bakery Products Making / Cookery Training / Culinary art
- RO Water Purifier Servicing and Home Appliance Repair



Further, short term Skill Training programmes such as Sewing Machine Operator, Electrician Helper, Plumber Assistant, A/C Servicing, Two Wheeler Mechanic have been organised with financial assistance from the

Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation. During 2017-2018, 175 children have benefited under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹38.68 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.20 Childline 1098**

The children in crisis and children who need immediate help or anybody who comes across such children could contact the CHILDLINE, a toll free round the clock national level outreach programme, implemented by the Child India Foundation founded in June, 1996. The Nation wide common number **Ten Nine Eight (1098)** has been assigned for child line services. The childline services are executed by the Non-Governmental Organisations, with the financial assistance of Government of India. The services provided by the Non-Governmental Organisations are rescue and interventions.



## **5.21 Child Protection Services (CPS)**

“Child Protection Services” (CPS) under the Umbrella of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the centrally sponsored scheme and the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing this scheme very effectively in order to ensure child protection by developing required structures for effective Juvenile Justice Administration in the State. The aim of Child Protection Services is to build a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, through Government-Civil Society partnership.

The objectives of the scheme are effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act and other child related special legislations for the well being of children in difficult circumstances and ensuring protection of children in community as well as reducing the vulnerabilities of children to situations and

actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation from parents.

These objectives are achieved by

- Improving access and quality of child protection services
- Raising public awareness about child rights and current situation prevailing in India
- Enforcing responsibility and accountability for child protection
- Creating child protection data management system, child tracking system and monitoring of child protection services
- Ensuring appropriate inter-sector response at all levels.

### **5.21.1 Service Delivery Structures under Child Protection Services**

The State has established the following service delivery structures to implement the Child Protection Services effectively in the State:-

- State Child Protection Society (SCPS)

- District Child Protection Societies / Units (DCPUs)
- State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)

All the services available with Child Care Institutions run by the Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations and Childline programme are inter-linked with Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards. The children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law are benefited directly under this scheme. Training and awareness programmes are conducted under Child Protection Services, by which the children in the community are also benefited.

**A sum of ₹2,240.11 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.22 Registration of all Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

Registration of all Child Care Institutions is made as mandatory under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Act also postulates legal punishment for running of Child Care Institutions without registration. The registration of child care institutions helps to regulate streamline services and monitor the activities and availability of basic facilities in all such institutions.

The registration of institutions will also help to have a complete data base on the number of institutions functioning and the children housed in such institutions. Upto March, 2018, 1,301 institutions have been registered and 876 institutions are closed, since 2012 for not having the minimum standards / facilities to run the institutions. The registration to Child Care

Institutions is awarded based on the fulfillment of minimum standards prescribed under the Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice Rules, 2017. Hence every child care institution registered under the Act ensures required minimum standards.

### **5.23 Track Child System**

Tracking the missing children and reuniting them with their parents is a challenging task and realizing the same, the Government of India had set up a National Portal on Missing Child Tracking System ([www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in)) through National Informatics Centre to trace the missing and found children. The portal is dedicated to the cause of tracking the missing and vulnerable children. The portal holds the database of children who are staying in various Child Care Institutions.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, Child Track System has been functioning very efficiently by

linking all the Police Stations, District Offices and Child Care Institutions in interior parts of the State through this national portal. The Department of Social Defence had organized training programmes with the help of National Informatics Centre on “the usage of the software and entering data on the National Portal on Missing Children Tracking System” for the stakeholders involved in child protection.

#### **5.24 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls for commercial purposes. The Legislation brings the traffickers, abusers and pimps before the court of law and gives directions to rehabilitate the victims of trafficking in order to mainstream them into society.

### **5.24.1 Vigilance / Protective Homes**

There are five Government Vigilance/ Protective Homes functioning in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for the rehabilitation of women victims of trafficking. Women victims who are in moral danger are admitted in these Vigilance / Protective homes as per the orders issued by the courts under the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In these homes the basic needs of women such as food, clothing and shelter are met with besides medical treatment and counselling. Vocational trainings are imparted to the victims according to their interest in order to bring out their inherent talents as a measure of rehabilitation.

A video conferencing facility has been established at a cost of ₹20.00 lakh between the Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore and

Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Saidapet to facilitate the court to try the cases by “virtual appearance in lieu of physical production of the victims to Court”.

### **5.24.2 Rescue Shelters**

As per the orders of the courts, women victims who are charged for offences under the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 are sent to rescue shelters for a short period until their cases are disposed of by the courts. These Rescue shelters are functioning along with the Vigilance / Protective Homes in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. One shelter is functioning within the campus of After Care Organisation in Vellore. There are six Rescue Shelters functioning in the State.

**A sum of ₹365.83 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**



### **5.24.3 Financial Assistance for Women and Children**

The State of Tamil Nadu has created a fund namely "The Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund for women and children". The objective of the fund is to meet the expenditure for developing facilities for children including institutional care, educational assistance to the needy destitute children. Children could be provided with a financial support upto ₹5,000 in cash or material assistance upto ₹10,000 to purchase the equipments and raw materials for self employment.

Similarly, women and girls discharged from the Vigilance / Protective Homes are also given financial support upto ₹5,000 for their self employment under this fund.

#### **5.24.4 Initiatives for Combating Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken the following initiatives to combat the menace of trafficking and commercial exploitation of women and children;

- Tamil Nadu is the first State in setting up of three tier monitoring system for prevention of trafficking as detailed below:-
  - i. State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.
  - ii. District Level Advisory Boards under the chairmanship of District Collector of the concerned district.
  - iii. Village Level Child Protection Committees, under the Chairmanship of Village Panchayat President, were formed in the villages to have information of

children dropping from schools and missing children.

- Besides, a High Level Supervisory Committee has been formed under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare to supervise the steps taken to combat the menace of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation and rehabilitation provided to the victims.
- Necessary trainings have been organized with the assistance of Government for organizations implementing programmes for awareness generation and rehabilitation of victims.

#### **5.24.5 Victims Relief Fund for vulnerable women**

The vulnerable women rescued from trafficking are provided with financial assistance

of ₹10,000 for rehabilitation under the scheme of 'Victims Relief Fund'. So far, 278 victims have benefited under this scheme from 2012 to 31.03.2018.

### **5.25 Ujjawala Scheme**

Trafficking of women and children is a serious crime that violates fundamental rights of human being and their dignity. It is exploitation of vulnerable women for the sole purpose of economic gain. A multi sectoral approach is needed to arrest trafficking especially in vulnerable areas and sections of population.

The State and Centre are taking various measures to combat the menace of trafficking of women and children and the scheme 'Ujjawala' is one among the initiatives. This is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for

commercial sexual exploitation. There are 5 Non-Governmental Organisations implementing this scheme across the State. The scheme is implemented by sharing of total expenditure at the ratio of 60:30:10 between the Centre, State and the Non-Governmental Organisation. During 2017-2018, 149 women victims have benefited under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹79.87 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

## **5.26 De-Addiction Programme**

The problem of addiction among adults and children are in the rise due to socio cultural factors, peer group influence and the environment in the family. Addiction to alcohol/drugs not only affects the individuals own life, but also the family and the society at large. Hence, Drug Abuse Prevention Programme is implemented in the State through Non-

Governmental Organisations with the financial assistance from Government of India. The Department of Social Defence is the nodal agency to implement and monitor this programme in the State. In this programme, 21 days inpatient's treatment is given to the addicts of alcohol / drugs in the Integrated Rehabilitation and Treatment Centres. At present, 23 such centres are functioning in the State. During 2017-2018, 245 alcohol/drugs addicts have been treated in these centres.

### **5.27 The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights**

The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights has been constituted as per the section 17 (1) of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 for monitoring the effective implementation of child welfare related Acts in force and the Commission has been functioning with a Chairperson and six Members with effect from 18.01.2013.

The Government in the year 2017-2018 had appointed a new Chairperson and Six other new Members for the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

This Commission has dealt 1318 cases under the following child rights related acts from 18.01.2013 to 31.03.2018:-

1	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	701
2	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	40
3	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	262
4	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	304
5	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,318</b>

**A sum of ₹70.97 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2018-2019.**

### **5.28 Convergence with other Departments for Child Protection**

The Child protection is the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and

neglect. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for the protection of children at all times. To ensure child protection a coordinated effort of all stake holders is necessary. The Department of Social Defence is taking all possible efforts in linking of various services provided by different departments by convergence.

The Department of Social Defence is working in a close co-ordination with line Departments such as Social Welfare, Childline, Police, Judicial, Differently Abled Welfare Departments, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Labour Welfare, Education, Railway Police, Revenue, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Medical and Health Department besides Non-Governmental Organisations in Child Protection.

As envisaged under the Child Protection Services, the Government has constituted District level monitoring system to ensure child



protection by constituting District Level Committees with the members of different Departments delivering services to children. The District Level Coordination Committee / District Child Protection Committee headed by the District Collector, with the assistance of District Administration, is readily available for child protection at district level. The Department of Social Defence has also organised various awareness and sensitization programmes for the prevention of child marriage, sexual abuse, trafficking of children, exploitation, begging, child labour, other forms of physical abuse, etc., in District and State level.

## **5.29 Website and e-Mail id of Department of Social Defence**

Website : [www.socialdefence.tn.gov.in](http://www.socialdefence.tn.gov.in)

e-mail : [dsd.tn@nic.in](mailto:dsd.tn@nic.in)

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## **CHAPTER – 6**

### **SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES**

**6.1** In Tamil Nadu, the Old Age Pension Scheme had been introduced in the year 1962 and since then continuously it is being implemented. The guidelines for availing old age pension had been framed as per G.O.(Ms.) No.73, Finance Department, Dated 22.01.1962 and at various stages, Social Security Pension Schemes have been extended to all the vulnerable sections of the society such as differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, poor farmers, deserted wives, unmarried woman of the age of 50 years and above who are destitute and poor. Currently, the Government is granting ₹1,000 per month as pension uniformly under all pension schemes. The allocation has also been increased substantially up to ₹4,029.78 crore in 2018-2019. As on 31.03.2018, a total of

29.20 lakh beneficiaries are getting benefitted under the schemes as mentioned below:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Schemes</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries as on 31.03.2018</b>
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	12,60,876
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	57,723
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	5,20,139
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP)	2,37,470
5	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	4,13,732
6	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	2,93,124
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	1,11,406
8	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	21,232
9	Pension to SriLankan Refugees.	4,328
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,20, 030</b>

## 6.2 Funding Pattern of State and Central Government

The Central Government has been partially funding the pension schemes as noted below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eligibility Criteria	Central Government Contribution (₹)	State Government Contribution (₹)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years	200	800
		80 years and above	500	500
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	300	700
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	300	700
4.	Disability Pension Scheme	18 years and above	--	1.000
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme	18 years and above	--	1.000
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam – Old Age Pension Scheme	60 years and above	--	1.000

7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	30 years and above	--	1.000
8.	Pension to Unmarried poor, incapacitated Women of 50 years and above	50 years and above	--	1.000

**6.3** The eligibility criteria to avail assistance under the three pension schemes under **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)** in Tamil Nadu are as detailed below: -

Sl. No.	Scheme	Criteria
<b>1</b>	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute <b>Income:</b> Below poverty line <b>Age:</b> 60 years and above.
<b>2</b>	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute Widow <b>Income:</b> Below poverty line <b>Age:</b> 40 years and above.
<b>3</b>	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	<b>Income:</b> Below poverty line <b>Age:</b> 18 years and above. <b>Disability level:</b> 80% and above.

**6.4** The important eligibility criteria for Social Security Pension Schemes fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:-

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme <b>(DAPS)</b>	<b>Age:</b> 18 years and above. <b>Disability level:</b> 40% and above Unemployed. <b>Eligibility:</b> Shall not be employed in Government and Government allied Organisations or if they employed in private sector institutions on permanent basis drawing monthly salaries or if self employed, their annual income shall not exceed ₹3.00 lakh.
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme <b>(DWPS)</b>	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute Widow. <b>Age:</b> 18 years and above, <b>Fixed assets:</b> Not exceeding ₹50,000
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam <b>(CMUPT)</b>	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute. <b>Age:</b> 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers <b>Fixed assets:</b> Not exceeding ₹50,000

4	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme ( <b>DDWPS</b> )	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute. <b>Age:</b> 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. <b>Fixed assets:</b> Not exceeding ₹50,000
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above ( <b>UWP</b> )	<b>Eligibility:</b> Destitute and Unmarried. <b>Age:</b> 50 years and above. <b>Fixed assets:</b> Not exceeding ₹50,000

The Government have also issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pension through banks on identification of beneficiaries through bio-metric smart cards. As on 31.03.2018, 29,20,030 beneficiaries are getting pension through banks.

## 6.5 Other Benefits to the pensioners

One saree per female pensioner/one dhoti per male pensioner is distributed twice a year

i.e. on Pongal and Deepavali festivals to all the pensioners.

## **6.6 Distribution of Rice to beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw rice free of cost as per the following norms: -

- i. 4 Kgs of fine variety rice per month for those who do not take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.
- ii. 2 Kgs of the fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.

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## **CHAPTER -7**

### **CONCLUSION**

Realising that 'Social Welfare' is the socio-economic development of vulnerable sections of the society, the department is striving hard to bring all round development in their life. The Department assures holistic development of Women and Children and dignified life to Senior Citizen and Transgender by active formulation and implementation of the Welfare Scheme. Further this Department is implementing various welfare schemes for children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and women in moral danger.

Timely implementation of Various Welfare Acts with proper mechanism also helps the aggrieved sections to restore their rights.

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is implemented to promote and ensure

consistent high-quality holistic development services at all levels, by enabling flexibility in services delivery to meet the varying needs and capacities of the target population with the active participation of the community.

Thus the Department is committed to the overall development of all sections of the society and is leading the nation.

**Dr.V. SAROJA**  
**MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE**  
**AND**  
**NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL PROGRAMME.**

**ANNEXURE**  
**BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2018-2019**  
**DEMAND No.45**  
**SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL**  
**PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**  
**TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2018-2019**  
**₹5,61,162 Lakh**

<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019</b>		
<b>HEAD OF ACCOUNT</b>		<b>(₹ in Lakh)</b>
REVENUE SECTION		Allocation
2059	Public Works	271.75
2225	Directorate of Social Welfare	33.03
2235	Directorate of Social Defence	14,784.10
2235	Directorate of Social Welfare	1,09,174.48
2235	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	41,020.35
2236	Secretariat	29.31
2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	1,74,771.58
2236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	2,17,573.24
2251	Secretariat	570.45
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare	0.01
<b>REVENUE SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>5,58,228.27</b>

CAPITAL SECTION		
4235	Directorate of Social Welfare	--
4235	Directorate of Social Defence	934.00
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare	0.01
4236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	2,000.00
<b>CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>2,934.01</b>
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.,	0.02
<b>LOAN SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>0.02</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,61,162.30</b>

**GROSS TOTAL:**

**REVENUE SECTION :** ₹ 5,58,228.27 Lakh

**CAPITAL SECTION :** ₹ 2,934.01 Lakh

**LOAN SECTION :** ₹ 0.02 Lakh

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**TOTAL :** ₹5,61,162.30 Lakh

**(or)**

**₹ 5,611.62 Crore**

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A sum of ₹ 3,881.66 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2018-2019 under the Demand No. 41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Pension Schemes.

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